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By Katharine Kuh

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How University Presses Care for the Papers of Famous Americans

By John Tebbel

Features by Morris Bishop, John Ciardi, Hollis Alpert, Martin Levin, and others

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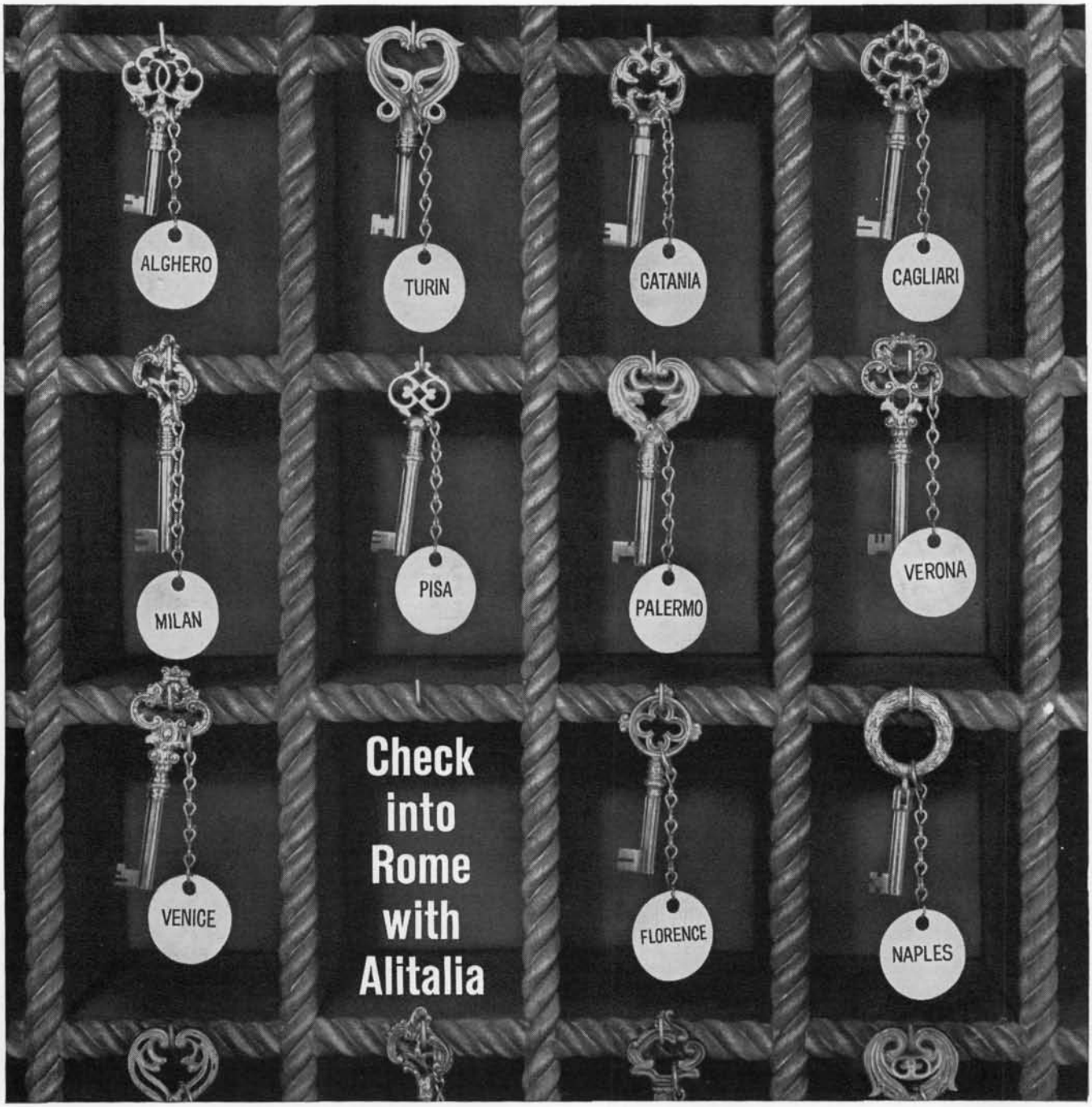

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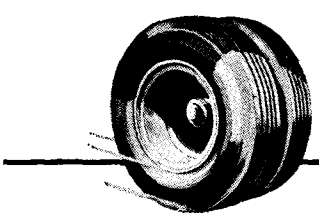

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(Advertisement)

One of the hardest things I can imagine is writing a novel that's both satirical and humane. A great many authors have turned out polemics thinly iced with topical jokes; a number of others have contrived running gags salted with a little reality. Only the very best novelists have achieved a harmonious blending of humanity and comedy.

The latest addition to the ranks of the very best is Laurence Lafore. His performance is all the more remarkable because his book, "Learner's Permit," is a first novel.

In part, "Learner's Permit" is the hilariously possible story of a self-taught young man's foray into the ivy jungle of the Ph.D., the master's thesis, and the mysterious jargon of educationists. Since Lafore is himself a college professor, he is able to augment his naturally incisive wit with authoritative observation.

Beyond the humor, though, is a genuine concern for real scholarship and the learning process, as well as for the people involved in them. The hero of "Learner's Permit" is Dominic Torrente, ex-Military Policeman, ex-"private secretary" to a sultry noblewoman, and for my money the most engaging character since Scaramouche.

Impersonating a weedy, tweedy and legitimate young English instructor, Torrente is plunged into the life of a not-quite-good university, where his driving personality is allowed full play. Torrente's impact on organized learning is nearly cataclysmic, but its effects on him are remarkable, too.

I predict that Laurence Lafore is beginning a notable career. I'm glad to be in at the start, and you will be, too.

L. L. Day
EDITOR-AT-LARGE

"Learner's Permit" ($4.50), by Lawrence Lafore, is published by Doubleday & Company, Inc., 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Copies are available at your local bookseller or from any of the 30 Doubleday Book Shops, one of which is located at 3301 West Central Avenue, Toledo, Ohio.

Saturday Review

JUNE 23, 1962

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"This idea that we're up against the wall, that the Communists are sweeping ahead while the West loses battle after battle, is damned nonsense."

Are We Powerless to Prevent War?

July Redbook Magazine reports the heartening advice of nine leading Americans who, like Walter Lippmann, feel that there are more realistic choices than being either "Red" or "dead."

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REINHOLD NIEBUHR
JEROME D. FRANK
JAMES RESTON
WALTER LIPPMANN
SAMUEL B. GOULD
DAVID RIESMAN
ROGER D. FISHER
LEO SZILARD

From the exclusive interviews of these distinguished men emerges new hope for peace and sanity in our time.

July
REDBOOK
now on sale at all newsstands

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This Side of Paradise

MORE IN SORROW

I have a shameful truth to herald:
I'm getting tired of Scott Fitzgerald.
Must every single soul who knew him
Pay biographic homage to him?

Lost his Zelda? Grew unsteady?
Slid downhill? All right, already!
What's more—I'll shout it from a mountain—
I've had it, with the Plaza fountain.

Biographers, pray cease your moans,
Stop rattling those Princetonian bones.
Agreed, the crack-up was the worst time,
But I got the point the first time.

Though humbly I salute his talent,
Grant him tragic, gifted, gallant,
He'd be (by me) much more respected,
Were he again a bit neglected.

—Arnold M. Auerbach.

• • •

NYET. WE HATE TELEPHONES

THE MOST wonderful thing that ever happened to us Russian exiles in this country was the introduction of the automatic dialing system. Before that we had a fierce, almost pathological fear of the American telephone. It was always an enemy: sinister, menacing, deceptive, treacherous. Of course we — or most of us — had telephones in our homes, but not for the purpose of exchanging conversation or conveying messages. When we wanted to converse with friends or acquaintances we went to them and conversed with them. When we wanted to deliver a message we took the subway or the streetcar or even a taxicab and delivered the message. When the telephone rang in our home we pretended we were asleep or away on some very important business.

The reason we had telephones in our homes was that we wanted to have our names and addresses listed in the telephone directories so that any fellow Russian who suddenly arrived in town could look us up and come to visit us. Not call us up—just look us up.

Perhaps it was not so much the American telephone itself as, to use a stilted phrase, the people behind it—the telephone operators. We could never get anything out of them and, I am reluctant to admit, they could never get anything out of us. It was, as we would say, a nyet give, nyet take proposition.

Suppose we had to call a simple number, let us say Hanover 2-2957. We called appropriately: "Mademoiselle, please connect me wit' Khanover Tvoo One T'ousant Nein Khundert ant Fifty Syeven."

In spite of what the Americans claim about their famed efficiency, we never got the right number.

Answering the telephone would have been easy if we could tell whether the person on the other side of the wire was a Russian whose call we welcomed or an American whose call portended no good. Americans in general have a most peculiar way of speaking; it is impossible to describe how they sound on the telephone.

For that reason we never called Information. We still don't. There is nothing Information can tell us that would be of any practical value. If we do not know a person's telephone number we either write him a note or, better still, wait until we run into him at some Russian affair. But we do not call Information.

Now that we have the dial system most of our troubles are over. Rather, the troubles are over for most of us; some individuals, I among them, continue to suffer. Cruel destiny has placed me on a Russian-language newspaper.

Our switchboard operator, a most charming and kindly lady, has a perfect command of the Russian language but none whatsoever of the English, or the switchboard. She is not only afraid of the telephone; she actually hates it, passionately and violently. She never answers a call immediately. She waits, conducting a kind of a war of nerves against the telephone. Finally with no little squeamishness she picks up the receiver but keeps it at some distance from herself; then, at the cost of a great effort, she puts it against her ear and says, in Russian of course, "Allo, I am listening."

If the person who makes the call speaks Russian, a pleasant and animated discussion ensues. If the person speaks English, the "Telephone

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THE STATE UNIVERSITIES AND DEMOCRACY

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by Paul Diesing

At least five, not just one or two, types of rationality or decision making occur in social action, according to this provocative book. The five types of decision making distinguished and examined here are technical rationality, economic rationality, social rationality, legal rationality, and political rationality. The result is an intriguing theory of interest to persons in many fields. $5.75.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS, URBANA

Text by THOMAS A. IMHOF

Alabama Birds

Illustrated by Richard A. Parks and David C. Hulse

Descriptions of 352 species (plumage, anatomy, habits, distribution); authentic illustrations of 213 species in full color and 115 in black and white; 100 banding and distribution maps; 62 photographs; xxxii, 591 pp.

Published for the Alabama Department of Conservation by *UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA PRESS*, University, Alabama. **for sale at book stores $7.50**

Mademoiselle," as we call her, looks around helplessly for an English-speaking member of the staff. If I am not around or not immediately available (I am the English-speaking member of the staff), the "Telephone Mademoiselle" groans into the receiver: "He iss back in t'irty minutes." It makes no difference what the nature of the call is, the answer is always the same: "He iss back in t'irty minutes."

Occasionally a call is transferred to me from a Russian who naïvely assumes that all switchboard operators in the metropolitan city of New York speak English instead of Russian. As soon as words spoken in English reach the ear of our Mademoiselle, she switches the call to me. I pick up the receiver and hear: "Iss dis dee Rushan newspepper?" I recognize a compatriot and say to him in Russian: "Do you speak Russian?" "Da, da, yes, yes," is the happy answer; I switch the call back to Mademoiselle, and everything ends well.

Naturally, there is no question of Mademoiselle taking messages spoken in English, but she is very agreeable and amenable about such things. "Don't worry," she usually tells me soothingly, "She will call again."

In some Russian quarters they claim that the telephone is also a Russian invention. I doubt it very much.

—M. K. Argus.

• • •

LET THE MOTOR RUN

IN THE American scheme of things, love is for some reason intimately related to the motor car. One of the reasons Detroit took the gear shift from the floor and put it on the steering wheel was to accommodate the college students all over the country.

Thus the parked car is often a give-away about love. But there are ways to combat this. One of the surest ways is to let the motor keep running. Say you're visiting a married lady whose husband is off at work. You park your car but you leave the motor running and approach her house at a half run, as though you are in a hurry to reclaim golf clubs or collect the money she has made from the sale of girl-scout cookies.

No one covers himself with innocence like a man who leaves his motor on. Neighbors who spy certainly don't think a man would let his battery run down for illicit purposes. When your tête-à-tête is through, go back to your car at a half run as though you still have to hurry to pick up several more checks for the local community chest drive.

—Harry Golden.

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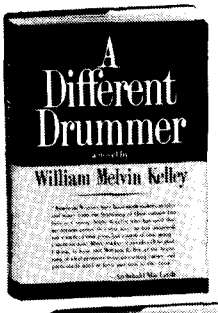
Celebration...

4 reasons for the reader of fine fiction to rejoice

In each of these four new works of fiction, you may find what we ourselves experienced when first reading them. Each will evoke that rarest of all reading pleasures – the impact of a fresh talent which combines imagination with the ability to make prose come alive on the printed page.

For the reader of fine fiction, four books so endowed in one season is cause for special celebration.

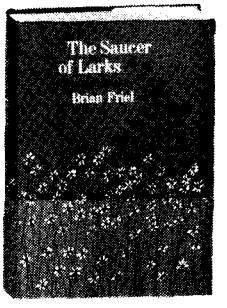


In his first novel, Mr. Kelley tells the story of how the people in a Southern town, both white and Negro, come to a curious crisis. Archibald MacLeish comments: "American Negroes have been myth-makers in tales and tunes from the beginning of their culture, but here is a young Negro novelist who has used that mysterious power in a new way: he has imagined, not a myth of time gone, but a myth of time going – a myth for *now*. Many readers of novels will be glad, I think, to have met William Kelley at the beginning of what promises to be an exciting career, and particularly glad to have met him in this book."

A DIFFERENT DRUMMER a novel by **William Melvin Kelley** $3.95

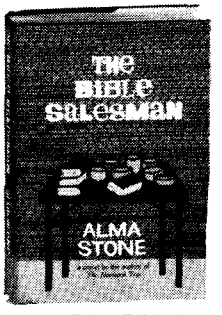
Miss Sewell's novel is about "the rational society into which the irrational keeps breaking in. This is one of the great fictional subjects of our times and her book is a fresh and original handling of it . . . with the practiced perceptiveness of a poet and a certain quietness of reserve which is nonetheless able to flare into wit."–*Carlos Baker*

NOW BLESS THYSELF a novel by **Elizabeth Sewell** $3.95



The Saucer of Larks is a collection of short stories by a young Irish writer whom you may have met in the pages of *The New Yorker*. The stories are set in Donegal; they are concerned with the universals of childhood, solitude and age; and they are an unforgettable introduction to, in the author's words, "a gallery of real people – their private fears, their public feuds, their Gaelic individuality."

THE SAUCER OF LARKS stories of Ireland by **Brian Friel** $3.95



A restless young wanderer, innocent yet knowing, leaves the South to encounter the violent, lonely, comic world and people of upper Broadway. "In every character the author creates, she reveals the diversity of the human heart. It is the splendid achievement of a rare novel . . . If there is any hero, it is the human spirit."–*Rollene W. Saal, New York Times Book Review*

THE BIBLE SALESMAN a novel by **Alma Stone** $3.95

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DOUBLEDAY

authors pictured above, from left to right, Elizabeth Sewell (photo Fred Stein), William Melvin Kelley (photo Bill Anderson), Brian Friel, Alma Stone.

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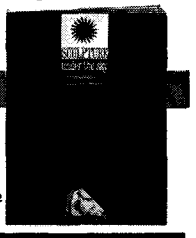

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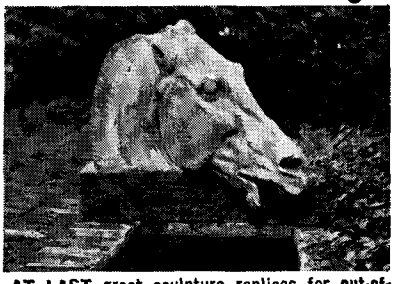
SCULPTURE under the sky



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TRADE Winds

YOU CAN'T FIND a college professor these days who isn't writing a book. The subject may be direct methods in crystallography, a description of a dialect spoken in Assam, or the history of the School of Pharmacy of the University of North Carolina. There are several reasons why such books are

written—one being that they can be published. Publishing them is the job of the university presses.

More than fifty of these organizations belong to The Association of American University Presses, a group that is meeting right now at Palo Alto, California, for three days (June 20-23). As you read this, they may be visiting the facilities of the Stanford Press, or participating in the wine-tasting ceremonies at the Paul Masson vineyards, or picking each other's brains at sessions on editorial practices, production problems, accounting headaches, and that sort of thing.

They gather thus in conclave annually to exchange specifics, and also for a more intangible benefit: the reassurance that comes to each individual by being reminded that there are hundreds of others around the country in the same boat.

The staffs of university presses are not all lined up along Madison Avenue or Park Avenue South, where they can run into each other and engage in second guessing and note comparing. They are rather isolated on their campuses, sweating it out in an operation not designed to make money but merely to see that scholarly books are published. As far as profits go, the dream is to break even. A university press, then, is actually subsidized by the institution of which it is a part.

The result: university presses are not selling as many books as the big-time publishers, but they are certainly producing better ones. It is really only in the last twenty-five years that they have boomed. The tendency on the part of trade publishers during this time has been to shove in the direction of the campus more and more of the manuscripts and ideas they feel belong there. Today approximately one out of ten nonfiction books comes from the university presses. These presses cover the field of scholarship with a thoroughness and variety that is a delight to anyone who loves books and who often feels, on contemplating the reading habits of the average American, that perhaps some good stuff is being neglected by the publishers.

University presses supply the balance, often coming up with superior books. Two examples that spring to my mind, because I read them, are "Cora Crane" (Indiana) and "Hitler Confronts England" (Duke). One is the story of the strange Mrs. Stephen Crane and the other about how the Germans prepared to invade England. Each required years of hard work on the part of the author, and the results prove it worthwhile.

ONE OF THE ACTIVITIES of the AAUP is the quarterly publication of "Scholarly Books in America," which lists all the books published by the member presses. This journal also includes a column of notes by Donald Jackson, editor of the University of Illinois Press. He is one of those who succumbed to the creative urge, and his "Letters of the Lewis and Clarke Expedition" has just been published.

Recently Jackson remarked that some

critics believe scholarly publishing is becoming more and more like regular trade publishing. If there is such a trend, he says, books like these will be forthcoming from university presses:

"I Was Toynbee's Typist," as told to Gerold Frank's typist.

"The Bobbsey Twins on a Fulbright." You loved them at the seashore and out West; now read about their merriest adventure of all.

"Favorite Recipes of Metallurgists the World Over." By the home economics staff of Anaconda Copper.

"A Picture History of the Metric System." Big prepublication offer.

"Up the Chain of Command with Gun and Camera." Procedure manual for scientists working under military contracts.

"So You're Going to Have a Sabbati-

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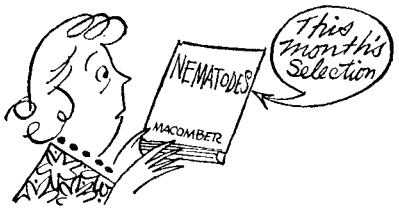
cal." Where to go, what to see. Kit contains suggested research topics, travel folders, currency converter.

THE EXTENT of what is called scholarly publishing is wide. After the close of the AAUP function in Palo Alto, a few delegates will go on to Honolulu to attend the Trans-Pacific Conference on Scholarly Publishing, held the week of June 25. This meeting has a different sponsor: The East-West Center of the University of Hawaii, and the U. of H. Press.

The discussions and tone of this gathering are international. Although American presses are represented by Harvard, Chicago, and Texas, for instance, there are participants, also, from India, Burma, Mexico, Australia, Korea, Japan, and Indonesia.

We extend our good wishes to both meetings—Palo Alto and Honolulu—and hope the weather is nice.



TO CONCLUDE, here are some more titles dreamed up by Donald Jackson. These are for scholars and publishers who like to read fiction based on their own professions.

"The Fall of the House of Usher." A merger mystery, in which the publishing firm Usher and Co. becomes part of Tooley, Tucker, Osborne and Usher.

"The Devil and Daniel Webster." A famous statesman successfully resists the solicitations of a vanity publisher.

"Twice-told Tales." A treasury of the world's great rejection letters.

"The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber." Professor Macomber dies of sheer joy upon hearing that his monograph on nematodes has been chosen as a book club selection. The report later proves to be false.

—JEROME BEATTY, JR.

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC (No. 1472)

ROBT. FROST:

GEORGE WASHINGTON

(From "U.S. News and World Report", 4-9-62)

George Washington didn't write the Constitution—not a word of it—but he sat for it. It's his portrait. He was just a figure, but what a figure! —one of the few in the whole history of the world that was not carried away by power. He could have been. It's something to think of.

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BARRY GOLDWATER PREDICTS A CONSERVATIVE SWEEP

in the 1962 Congressional elections. Learn why Goldwater says the GOP will "win control of the House and increase strength in the Senate."

TODAY... GET LOOK

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PSEUDONYMS OF CHRIST IN THE MODERN NOVEL

Essays on Motifs and Methods

EDWIN M. MOSELEY

An analysis of the richly varied adaptations of the Christ motif by modern novelists, this study is a guide to the methods and thought of such writers as Conrad, Lawrence, Faulkner, Steinbeck, Hemingway, and Camus.

October, 1962 $4.95

THE COMPOSITION OF *TENDER IS THE NIGHT*

A Study of the Manuscripts

MATTHEW J. BRUCCOLI

Using the complete collection of *Tender is the Night* manuscripts, Matthew Bruccoli has reconstructed seventeen drafts and three versions of the novel to answer questions about F. Scott Fitzgerald's major work that have long puzzled critics.

October, 1962 $6.00

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS

Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

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THE PAPERS OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

VOLUME 5: JULY 1, 1753, THROUGH MARCH 31, 1755

LEONARD W. LABAREE, EDITOR

WHITFIELD J. BELL, JR., ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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THE SHAPE OF TIME

REMARKS ON THE HISTORY OF THINGS

by George Kubler

The well-known art historian presents a theory of continuous change as opposed to a static concept of art by replacing the notion of style with the idea of a linked succession of works distributed in time as recognizably early and late versions of the same action. $3.75

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Saturday Review
JUNE 23, 1962

AN ATMOSPHERE FOR GENIUS

By MORRIS BISHOP, *humorist, poet, and biographer. Among his biographies is a life of Ronsard.*

HISTORY is unfair, and literary history is the unfairest of all. If Fate were democratic, it would apportion literary genius in proportion to population; it would follow a mathematical rule, as in the production of twins, triplets, and quadruplets. But no, Fate plays its favorites. It chooses certain brief moments in history, and certain tiny regions, and there and then geniuses walk the streets, friendly companions, while elsewhere and in other times men live out their lives content to repeat other men's ideas.

Literary history is not only a history of great innovators but also of groups, of innovators clustering together. In France, most of the groups assembled in Paris, indeed in a quarter of Paris, and often in a particular salon or café. The history of English literature is the history of London literature, or of Fleet Street, Bloomsbury, Soho literature. In this country, New York is the unquestioned literary capital. True, many of our writers have scattered far; but most of these fall into two classes—those who, like English-department poets, must have a job and who take a job where they can find it, who prefer eating in a ranch house to starving in a garret (particularly since there are no more garrets in a world of ranch houses); and those who have had their group experience in a literary center and who have retreated from the hurly-burly to find inspiration in country peace and in the contemplation of small-town villainies and candid lusts.

Certainly the group has been important enough in literature for us to attempt an examination of some of its attributes, which perhaps we can best do by applying the inductive method to a few of many possible examples.

The first is from sixteenth-century France. In Paris at this time the university was primarily an institution for the examination of students and the awarding of degrees. Most of the actual teaching was done in a swarm of colleges in the Latin Quarter, not unlike the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge. One such was the Collège de Coqueret. Its director was Jean Dorat, one of those mighty, rumbustious fanatics, roaring their high truths, who are the supreme teachers of those fitted to receive their gospel. Dorat's gospel was Greek literature. For him, only in Greek resided wisdom, truth, and beauty. He taught with fury and passion, urging his young Frenchmen to become ancient Greeks, demanding that they accept the Greek spirit entire, and that they proclaim their conversion to the benighted world about them.

To the Collège de Coqueret came Pierre de Ronsard, a young gentleman from the provinces who was already touched by the desire to become a poet and to enter the famed wonderland of Greek beauty. And, in fact, his desire was later fulfilled: he became Ronsard, Prince of Poets, the greatest French lyric poet before the nineteenth century. To Coqueret he brought with him another young gentleman, Joachim du Bellay, also destined for poetic fame, though a lesser fame than Ronsard's. At Coqueret the two found a group of young men, some of whom had been attracted by the reputation of Jean Dorat, more of whom had landed there by the usual chances and mischances of undergraduate life. Once enrolled, they were bound to become Hellenists and poets, very good poets, too. Those who have taken the right courses will remember the names of Jean-Antoine de Baïf, of Etienne Jodelle, of Remi Belleau, and of Pontus de Tyard. Seven of these men called themselves the *Pléiade*, for the seven-starred constellation of the Pleiades.

In accordance with a long-lasting French custom, the school issued a literary manifesto, the "Défense et Illustration de la Langue Française." It was signed by Joachim du Bellay, though the ideas were chiefly those of Ronsard. The book is still one of the essential documents in the history of French, and European, literary theory; and its date, 1549, is one that every student in a college survey course must be prepared to give on examinations.

This is one example of a literary group. We now skip to the England of the early nineteenth century. An unsuccessful and evidently incompetent clergyman named Brontë occupied the tiny church of Haworth, on the Yorkshire moors. His wife having died, his four children, Charlotte, Patrick Branwell, Emily, and Anne, were brought up under the haphazard care of a feckless aunt. They were forbidden to play

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with the village children and spent the best of their days wandering over the moors. In bad weather and in the evenings they sat about the parsonage fire, all of them writing, writing forever. They invented strange lands, Gondal and Angria, and wrote their own history and legends—gigantic chronicles of wars and conquests, romances of royality and nobility, tales of high adventure and low, interspersed with ballads and songs. The four Brontës lived in their imagined world of Gondal and Angria more than in the real world of Yorkshire until they were well into womanhood and manhood.

Charlotte, the eldest, was the dominant. It was she who ruled the little group; it was she who insisted on getting an education, under lamentable circumstances of poverty and trial, for herself and for the others. And she was first into the inevitable print. Her "Jane Eyre" was an immense popular success, and it still is, for it has the eternal merits of vivid characterization, vigorous narrative, and contained and controlled passion. But Emily's "Wuthering Heights," that wild, strange, lurid outburst, rises above mere merit to attain greatness. And Emily can be rated the greatest woman lyric poet that England has produced. (Who are her rivals? Elizabeth Barrett Browning? Christina Rossetti? Edith Sitwell?)

A THIRD example. The village of Concord, Massachusetts, is hardly to be distinguished outwardly from hundreds of other New England villages, barring its remembrance of the initial battle of the Revolution in April, 1775. But the Emerson family had a connection with Concord, and in 1834, Ralph Waldo Emerson, having abandoned the Unitarian ministry, retreated there. Fellow townsmen were the Thoreaus, a humble family of pencilmakers. Emerson helped to get a scholarship at Harvard for young Henry David Thoreau, who failed to distinguish himself there in any way. But the young man was deeply influenced by reading Emerson's "Nature" in 1836 and, when he returned to Concord in 1837, by Emerson himself. For two years, in fact, he was Emerson's hired man, gardening, carpentering, and of course joining "the folks" at table. Says Van Wyck Brooks: "His handwriting, his voice, even his nose seemed to have gone to school to Emerson. There was something contagious in Emerson's aura; everybody was affected by it, nobody seemed able to resist it." Drawn by Emerson's aura, the Transcendentalists gathered in Concord—that engaging enthusiast Bronson Alcott; his daughter Louisa May, author of "Little Women"; and Nathaniel Hawthorne, tortured by a really pathological shyness. He always looked like a criminal at a convention of detectives, said Henry James. And Margaret Fuller, one of the first and greatest of American women intellectuals, a force in our cultural history; and Theodore Parker, universally learned, one of the makers of modern Unitarianism. And many others, such as Ellery Channing and Orestes Brownson, whose fame is less but whose merit was great.

NOW a fourth example from my own experience. When I was an undergraduate at Cornell from 1910 to 1914, the chairman of the English department was Martin Sampson. He loved English literature and he loved especially courtly wit and satire, the sharp and shining phrase, and he hated spiritual bombast. He loved also to write poems and plays and stories long or short. Unfortunately few of his original writings reached the consecration of print, and I must now conclude that they were not really very good. No matter: writing is more important than printing. He loved also to encourage his juniors to follow in his paths. With his lifelong companion and alter ego, Professor William Strunk, Jr., he formed the Manuscript Club, composed of undergraduates who might share his enthusiasms. Its members met every Saturday night in his house, their pockets quivering with contributions, and could hardly be driven out at 1 A.M. Now I often reflect on the nobility of Martin Sampson and Billy Strunk in giving over all their Saturday nights to listen to what were all too often ghastly, fumbling efforts. These Billy Strunk read aloud with a faint curl of loathing; they were then treated to criticism, harsh and frank. Robert Louis Stevenson speaks of young men who are whole seas of coagulated emotion, not one line of which will flow. Martin Sampson and Billy Strunk taught their young men's coagulated emotions to flow, opening the way for nebulous thoughts to take shape in verse and prose. Some members of the Manuscript Club have gained a standing in the world of letters: Dana Burnet, novelist and story writer; Hu Shih, philosopher and poet as well as statesman; William Hazlett Upson, creator of Alexander Botts, supersalesman; Frank Sullivan of the *New Yorker*; E. B. White, also of the *New Yorker*, and maker of searching beauty in verse and prose.

A fifth and final example. Some years ago I was reading Louis Untermeyer's "Modern American Poetry," the fourth edition, of 1930. (I excuse myself for not putting a more recent collection in evidence, but I have found none that gives so many American poets, with exact biographical information.) Untermeyer's introductions mention the colleges attended by his 154 modern poets, and I was struck by the recurrence of certain institutions. So I drew up a list of the colleges where future poets sojourned as undergraduates. The winner was of course Harvard, with twenty-four poets listed. Second was a tie, with six poets each, between Columbia and —to my surprise and yours—Vanderbilt.

Why should Vanderbilt be such a nursery of inspiration? A little examination makes it clear. John Crowe Ransom and David Morton graduated in 1909. Ransom was, and is, a man of conviction and authority, a great teacher and inspirer and, at the least, a very good poet. After a few years of graduate work, he returned to Vanderbilt as teacher. There he organized the celebrated group of Fugitives, assembling students of a literary turn of mind, among them Untermeyer's poets: Donald Davidson, Allen Tate, Merrill Moore, and Robert Penn Warren. Then Ransom left Vanderbilt for Kenyon, and Vanderbilt ceased to produce poets.

So here are five examples, too few, of course, to have any statistical value, but perhaps not too few to point a hint, a suggestion. First, as we examine these cases, we can perceive in each of them a dominant figure, a master, a lawgiver. Sometimes he is a teacher, like Jean Dorat, Martin Sampson, and John Crowe Ransom. But if he is a teacher, he is one who can put himself on the level of the taught, and, acting as a companion, can infuse into them his own ardors and enthusiasms. Sometimes, like Emerson and Charlotte Brontë, he disavows the role of teacher, but by his achievement and by his quality of mind and spirit he imposes himself on the others.

AS TIME passes and valuations change, he turns out to be, usually, not the most signal writer of the group, although one might argue in favor of Emerson and Ransom out of our five examples. If we regard, fleetingly, other famous groups, we perceive the same kind of dominant figure in each of them —Socrates, Dr. Samuel Johnson, Diderot, Ezra Pound, Sartre. The dominant figure seems to be essential; without him there is no group. (When Martin Sampson died, the Manuscript Club tried to carry on without him, but in a year or two it dwindled and disappeared.)

Second, each of the groups contains a star performer, an illuminate who was inspired by the dominant, but who overpassed the dominant's achievement and usually went on to make his own doctrines and to discover a new region for creative cultivation. At the Collège de Coqueret, Ronsard was the star; in Haworth parsonage it was Emily Brontë; in Concord it was

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Thoreau; in the little group at Cornell it was E. B. White. The naming of the star in Ransom's group may cause dispute. One might propose Allen Tate or Ransom himself; my own preference would be for Robert Penn Warren.

Third, we perceive in many of the groups, though not in all, a secretary, or a reporter, or a publicizer, or a maker of manifestoes and a defender of group doctrine. Such were du Bellay, and Bronson Alcott, and Billy Strunk. In some cases the dominant is also the secretary; such were Diderot and Sartre and perhaps Charlotte Brontë. Evidently the secretary is not necessary as a separate entity in the functioning of the group, though he may be very useful in promoting its influence and its fame.

The fourth and final characteristic of the group is that it includes a number of emulators. Their number may be small; in the Brontë family it was only Branwell and Anne. The emulators must not be mere admirers, a claque always ready to applaud the acknowledged leaders. They must be pace setters, capable even of briefly leading the pack, of forcing the stars to their best efforts. Or, to change the figure, they serve as sparring partners, good enough to challenge the star, not quite good enough to knock him out. One may grieve for the fate of these emulators, forever destined to be among those present, forever consigned to appendices and footnotes in learned books which are themselves not much more than appendices and footnotes. However, had the emulators not existed, the star would very likely never have gained his eminence; and had they not found lodgment in the group, they would not even have appeared in any appendices and footnotes.

How do these literary groups operate? Generalizations are dangerous, as they always are, for the groups are extremely diverse; they follow no fixed order, and they commonly leave no record of their operation. Nevertheless we can attempt some generalizations.

At the heart lies the everlasting mystery of the creative process, the mystery of genius. Into this heart we cannot penetrate. But genius, or original creative ability, is a seed which must germinate in suitable soil and grow, flower, and fruit. I suspect that most of genius's seeds fall on stony ground, and few pass successfully through the perilous succession of germination, growth, flowering, and fruiting. I suspect that many a young mind, capable of rich development, remains in what the philosopher Alfred North Whitehead calls "the state of imaginative muddled suspense which precedes successful inductive generalization," and which we may call the state of creative readiness, baffled by inadequacy in handling the tools or the techniques of creation. From this state, says Paul Valéry, the maker or producer can escape only by an artifice which the mind contrives against itself. It is certain that many potential creators never escape by any artifice from the state of muddled suspense.

The group cannot make an uncreative mind creative, but it can give direction and encouragement to a creative mind, and perhaps these are more abundant than we commonly think. The group can aid the young writer, or the young artist or musician, in the development of technique. The dominant person in each group usually has strong ideas about technique; typically he scoffs at the prevailing, the academic style, and urges on his disciples a radical, a defiant style, his own.

HOWEVER, a group which, as a group, proclaims a doctrine imposed by the dominant figure and accepted by the pupils has run into danger. The existence of a group style implies ill health, suggesting the hypertrophy of the dominant personality and the impairment of his companions' personalities. Within a healthy group, reaction balances action; original minds contest the dominant's technique and develop their own. In the Concord group, Thoreau, for all his admiration of Emerson, did not imitate the Emersonian style.

One of the chief benefits of group association lies then in mutual criticism, voiced or implied. The sharper the criticism one may receive from a respected friend, the better for the writer. If a writer lives alone in a mountain retreat, or if he is condemned to some gross suburb sunk in its sodden round of killing time, he cannot learn how good he is or how bad he is or even if he is any good at all. The mere reading aloud of his work to understanding ears is a precious exercise.

There are, to be sure, exceptions to these large general statements. Emily Dickinson wrote her poems in resolute concealment, and hardly showed more than a few pages to anyone in her lifetime. But then, no ordinary rules apply to Emily Dickinson.

Another benefit of group experience is that it encourages the members to search. One man alone is too prone to satisfaction. His ideas, his artistic impulses, reach their bounds and stop. But the members of a worthy group look sidelong at his obstacle and see ways of passage; they urge him beyond his bounds, as he urges the others. Does a concept, a development, seem hazardous, absurd? Try it out. Someone may pick it up and return it in a new aspect, or with a new twist; it may not be absurd at all, it may be a step toward some obscure goal. The boundary between absurdity and profundity is often hard to fix. A group may succeed together in discovering areas above, beyond, and below their contiguous territories.

In the group one may also find a heightening of tension, a rise of spiritual temperature almost to fever. As we are so frequently told, as we all know, ordinary, virtuous, godfearing, protected bourgeois life is dull. It is also agreeable; into it we can sink happily, busying ourselves with permissible activities and obligatory diversions. The small, creative group teaches its members discontent and dissatisfaction, with the larger society and especially with themselves; and it spurs them to find more in themselves than they knew was there.

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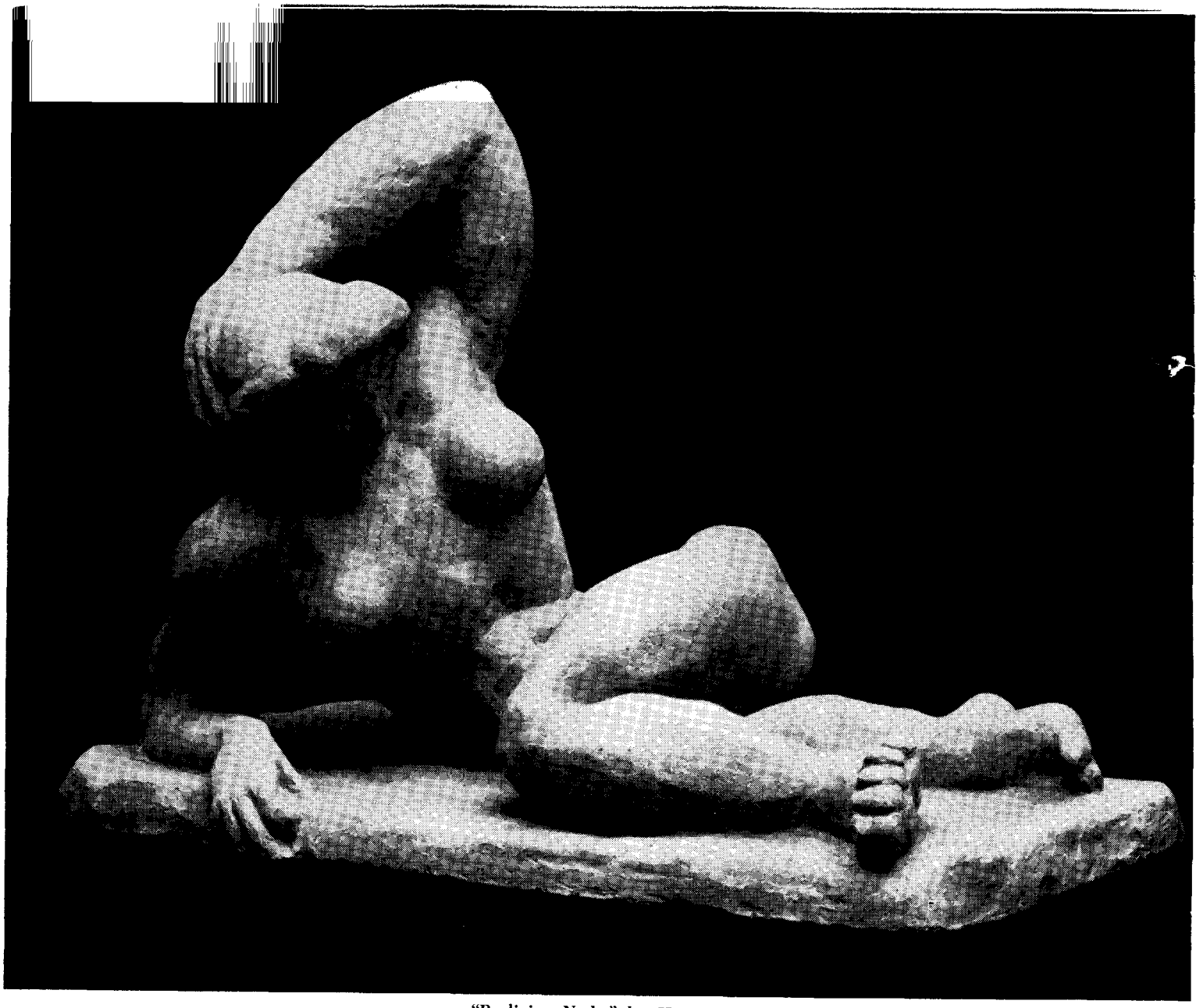

"Reclining Nude," by Henri Matisse.

GREAT SCULPTURE

A Private Showing for SR Readers of the Hirshhorn Collection

By KATHARINE KUH

JOSEPH HIRSHHORN'S collection of sculpture is staggering—in size, in scope, and, not least, in quality. Undoubtedly the largest single group of modern sculpture in the world (even museums cannot hope to compete), it is, *moreover, only* part of a much more extensive collection that includes paintings, watercolors, and drawings in addition to the sculpture.

Though the painting section is devoted chiefly to nineteenth- and twentieth-century American works, the sculpture covers a wider field, stressing art of the last hundred years in Europe and the United States as well as outstanding antique and primitive examples from all parts of the world.

A revealing microcosm of this vast collection, which grows at such mercurial speed that keeping up with it is a feverish job, can be found in a single large room of Mr. Hirshhorn's home in Greenwich, Connecticut. One need only list the art objects in his living room to indicate this collector's breadth of interest. An incredible number of disparate paintings and sculpture mingles harmoniously with fine Oriental rugs and good antique English and American furniture, all selected by the owner himself without benefit of a decorator's eye. The impression is not of a museum, not of a rich man's palace, but of an imposing private home where art can be lived with, savored, and looked at in multiplicity and comfort.

Starting at the far end of the room, one finds on the mantelpiece a group of small sculptures, some of great rarity: a bronze relief by Gaston Lachaise, two Ashanti pieces from Africa, an owl by Picasso, a metal head by the American artist James Rosati, a superb archaic Sardinian boat, an even more superb Etruscan figure, and finally a good Cycladic carving. The rest of the room contains further sculpture by Picasso, de Creeft, Baizerman, Lipchitz, Gia-

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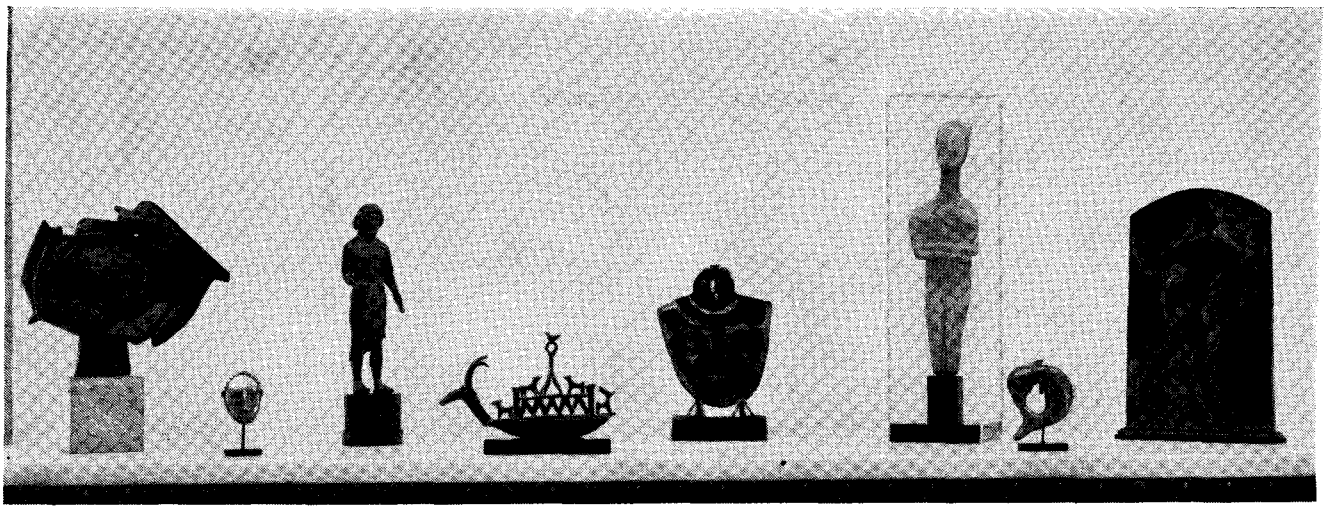

Sculpture on the mantelpiece—from left to right: Head by James Rosati, Ashanti gold head, Estruscan bronze figure of a man, Sardinian Boat, Owl by Picasso, Cycladic carving, Ashanti gold fish and bronze relief by Gaston Lachaise.

cometti, Rodin, Henry Moore, Matisse, Nadelman, and Brancusi. Also included is a small Egyptian effigy and several Pre-Columbian pieces. To complete this amazing assemblage, the walls are covered with paintings and watercolors by the American artists, Marsden Hartley, Morris Graves, Maurice Prendergast, Larry Rivers, Jerome Myers, Lyonel Feininger, John Marin, Hyman Bloom, Jack Levine (with his famous "Reception in Miami"), and by the French Canadian Jean-Paul Riopelle, the latter not surprising since Mr. Hirshhorn's mining interests, especially his uranium holdings, are largely in Canada where he characteristically buys and backs many of the more interesting younger artists. No matter where this indefatigable man finds himself, that locale promptly becomes his "happy hunting ground." For him, the tracking down of art, whether by famous or unknown names, is infallible recreation.

A corner of the garden in Greenwich, showing from left to right sculptures by Lipchitz, Laurens, Marini.

It is not my intention to conduct a room-by-room tour of the house. And indeed this would be misleading, since the collection is so large that as yet no one building can adequately handle it. In addition to what is in the Connecticut place, works of art, sometimes stacked knee-deep, can be found in the collection's special New York office, in Mr. Hirshhorn's downtown business office, in his Antibes home on the Riviera, in his two Canadian offices, and in his apartment in Toronto. Yet despite these ample facilities, the bulk of the collection at present must be stored in a Manhattan warehouse. Eventually Mr. Hirshhorn hopes to set up a permanent museum with outdoor areas for sculpture and with a substantial endowment so that after his death the institution will remain both active and growing. Recognizing that the establishment of such a museum is no small enterprise, he plans slowly to pull out of business and devote as much time as possible to this project.

Even now the collection keeps a proficient curator occupied full-time, a man whom Mr. Hirshhorn describes as "Abram Lerner, my good friend and curator." Only a dedicated enthusiast and a character of iron nerves could keep up with the dynamic buying habits of Joe Hirshhorn, and this Lerner does with equanimity and efficiency. A collection that boasts over 200 paintings by Eilshemius alone, that has the largest single group of works by Eakins outside of Philadelphia, and probably the most comprehensive survey of Henry Moore sculpture in existence, to mention but three specific concentrations, gives some slight clue to the problems a curator faces here. Merely to keep up with the barest catalogue data and insurance valuations is a man-sized job, to say nothing of constant loans generously sent all over the world

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and of the even more constant influx of new acquisitions by Mr. Hirshhorn.

Because the collection is far too extensive to cover in one article and because the sculpture section (though smaller in numbers) seems more inclusive, I have chosen to limit myself on this brief, behind-the-scene tour to three-dimensional objects. In any case, my introduction to this part of the collection was memorable, so much so that I decided, then and there, to concentrate on the sculpture.

It was a miserable rainy day in January when I first drove up to the Greenwich house. Here, even a sodden landscape could not dampen the initial impact. For, surrounding the building in all directions I saw monumental stone and metal figures by Henry Moore, David Smith, Giacometti, Lipchitz, Reg Butler, Jacob Epstein, Bourdelle, etc., each so placed as to relate sympathetically to both house and gardens. In a spacious formal setting, these works (usually top examples by top artists) can be seen from garden paths, from wide, sweeping driveways, from windows in the house—always in different relationships, sometimes in impressive groups, sometimes separately and more intimately, sometimes from long vistas, sometimes from above. Each work, carefully placed in its proper setting by Hirshhorn himself, demonstrates that a sculpture garden need not become a forest of pedestals. The latest and surely greatest outdoor acquisition is Rodin's renowned group, "The Burghers of Calais," as far as I know the sole Alexis Rudier cast in private hands and, except for Philadelphia, the only example in America.

Roughly for the last forty years Joe Hirshhorn has been buying art, but in the early days (he was a little over twenty when he started) his taste and methods tended to be somewhat conservative, a situation long since rectified. Beginning with etchings at a time when his purse would not accommodate costly paintings and sculpture, he next turned to works by noncontroversial nineteenth-century painters like Henner, Bouguereau, Israels, and Landseer. The latter he remembered from reproductions on free Christmas calendars distributed by the Prudential Life Insurance Company during his childhood, a childhood incidentally afflicted by grinding poverty. But only too soon these discreetly fashionable paintings he had been advised to buy began to bore him, causing him once and for all to strike out on his own, never again to depend on the judgment of others, whether specialists or laymen. From then on, Joe Hirshhorn bought only what *he* liked, what interested him, and what he believed in. Says he: "I don't bother about filling in gaps; I'm not trying to make a historical collection. I don't buy because I need works of art for given places or given reasons." Insisting that "you need an open mind in art as well as business" he goes on to say, "You really have to be exposed a great deal; you have to read; you have to go to museums and galleries; you have to look incessantly. Some people limit themselves to one period. I can't—though I have stressed modern art because I'm part of this period. You know I'm the fellow who discovered the largest uranium mines in the world, so I'd say I was definitely living in my own age."

No collection could be less static than Hirshhorn's, involved as it is with sculpture from all parts of the world and from all chronological periods. No collection could be more unorthodox, what with the greatest names mixed democratically with total unknowns, making for unfashionable juxtapositions that are all the more interesting because they are unexpected. Throughout, the approach is human. Here is a man who buys solely what he likes, and as a rule in large quantities and very quickly. Afterward he neither sells nor trades. If he has made a mistake he puts it down to experience and continues to live with it. For him, art is not a financial speculation, though he does state very clearly that he is "not prepared to pay outlandish prices."

Recently, a persuasive dealer, while urging the purchase of an expensive work, argued that it might increase in value and become a financial asset. "I don't collect art to make money. I know how to do that in other ways," was Hirshhorn's rejoinder. Despite the unprecedented scale of his appetite for acquisitions, there is no doubt that he buys only for pleasure and with an enthusiasm both contagious and convincing. He gets a real emotional "bang" from works of art that move him. That's why he believes in concentrations. When he likes a certain artist, he's apt to go all out for him. In addition, as he puts it, "I prefer concentrations because they show a man's development—what's happened to him over a period of years, and usually an artist improves as he grows older, just like good wine."

"King and Queen," by Henry Moore.

As far as sculpture is concerned, the Hirshhorn collection has some pretty formidable concentrations—at least fifty

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Glenkiln Cross, by Henry Moore, in the garden at Greenwich.

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works by Henry Moore, sixteen by David Smith, twenty-five by Giacomo Manzu, thirteen by Lipchitz, and large groups by Matisse, Medardo Rosso, Giacometti, Maillol, Degas, Daumier, Arp, Picasso, Zadkine, Baskin, Flannagan, Hepworth, and far too many more to mention here. When I asked Hirshhorn whom he considered the greatest sculptors of our century, he came up with a list that reveals his preference for expressiveness in art. You will notice that few if any purely constructive or geometrically oriented artists are included. For him the greatest sculptors are Brancusi, Moore, Giacometti, Matisse, Picasso, Lipchitz, Arp, and the Americans Calder, Smith, Flannagan.

When recently Abram Lerner observed that most of Hirshhorn's sculpture deals with man, he was underlining a persistent characteristic. For example, three of Henry Moore's greatest works, all in the garden at Greenwich, bear witness to this as, in fact, do hundreds of other pieces. Moore's more than life-sized "King and Queen," in its place of honor on an island formed by the driveway in front of the house, emphasizes the relationship of man and woman, pointing up their interdepend-

(*Continued on page* 20)

"Bertrand Russell," by Jacob Epstein.

"The Bookmaker," by Medardo Rosso.

"Bandaged Hero #1," by Jean Paul Darriau.

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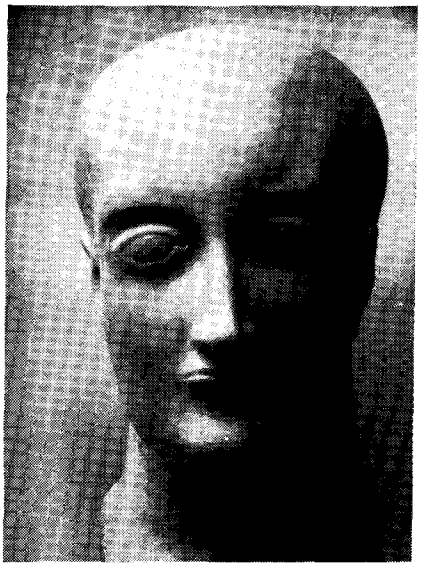
Baudelaire, by Raymond Duchamp-Villon.

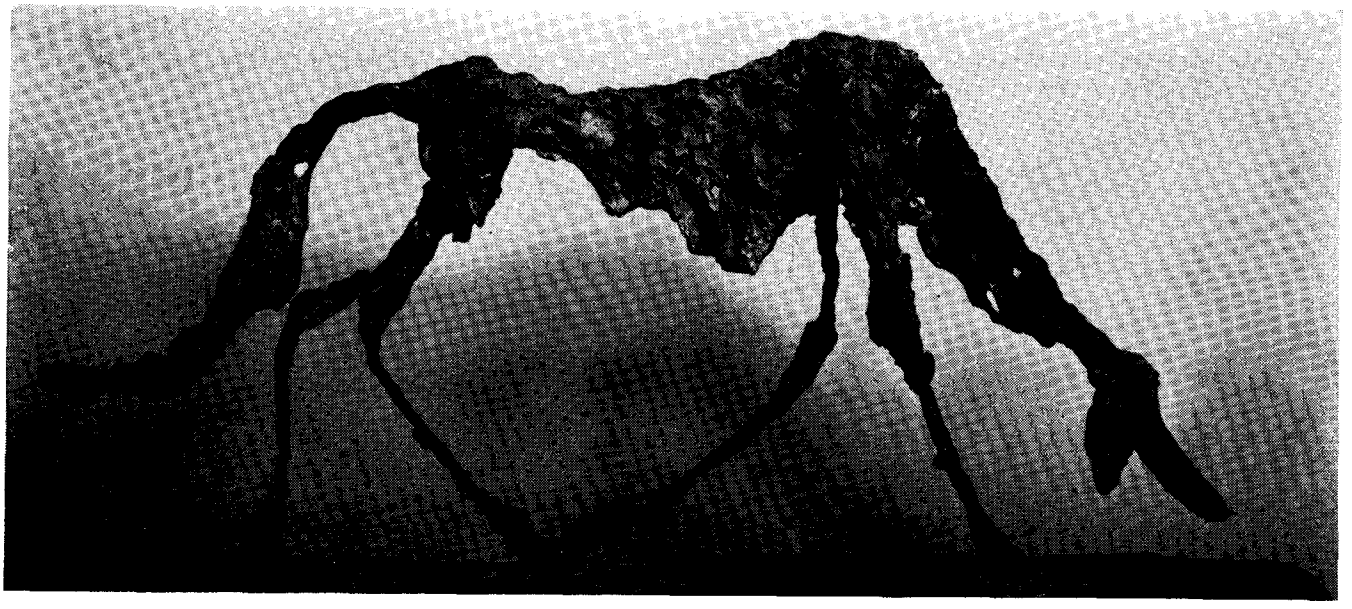


Baudelaire, by Elie Nadelman.

Baudelaire, by Auguste Rodin.

In the Hirshhorn collection, three portrait heads of Baudelaire by three distinguished sculptors raise an interesting question. Why did artists as unrelated as Rodin, Duchamp-Villon, and Nadelman all make likenesses of this one writer long after his death? Obviously they must have admired him as a poet and also as an art critic, an area of his work often overlooked. But more likely it was his way of thinking that appealed to them. All emphasized his bulging forehead, though Rodin's portrait seems closest to nature, his bronze sculpture suggesting a specific personality, not an idealized type. For him, Baudelaire had a nervous intensity curiously at odds with the other two interpretations. While both Duchamp-Villon and Nadelman conceived of the poet in generalized terms as a serene and withdrawn character, Rodin made him acutely human. Duchamp-Villon's bronze likeness is modeled in jutting angular planes, giving Baudelaire an air of unwavering resolution; in contrast, Nadelman carved his white marble with subtle surface modulations, suggesting a more equivocal personality. Here, then, are three posthumous portraits by three different artists, each interpreting the same subject with provocative latitude.

"Triumph of the Egg," by John Flannagan.



"Dog," by Alberto Giacometti.

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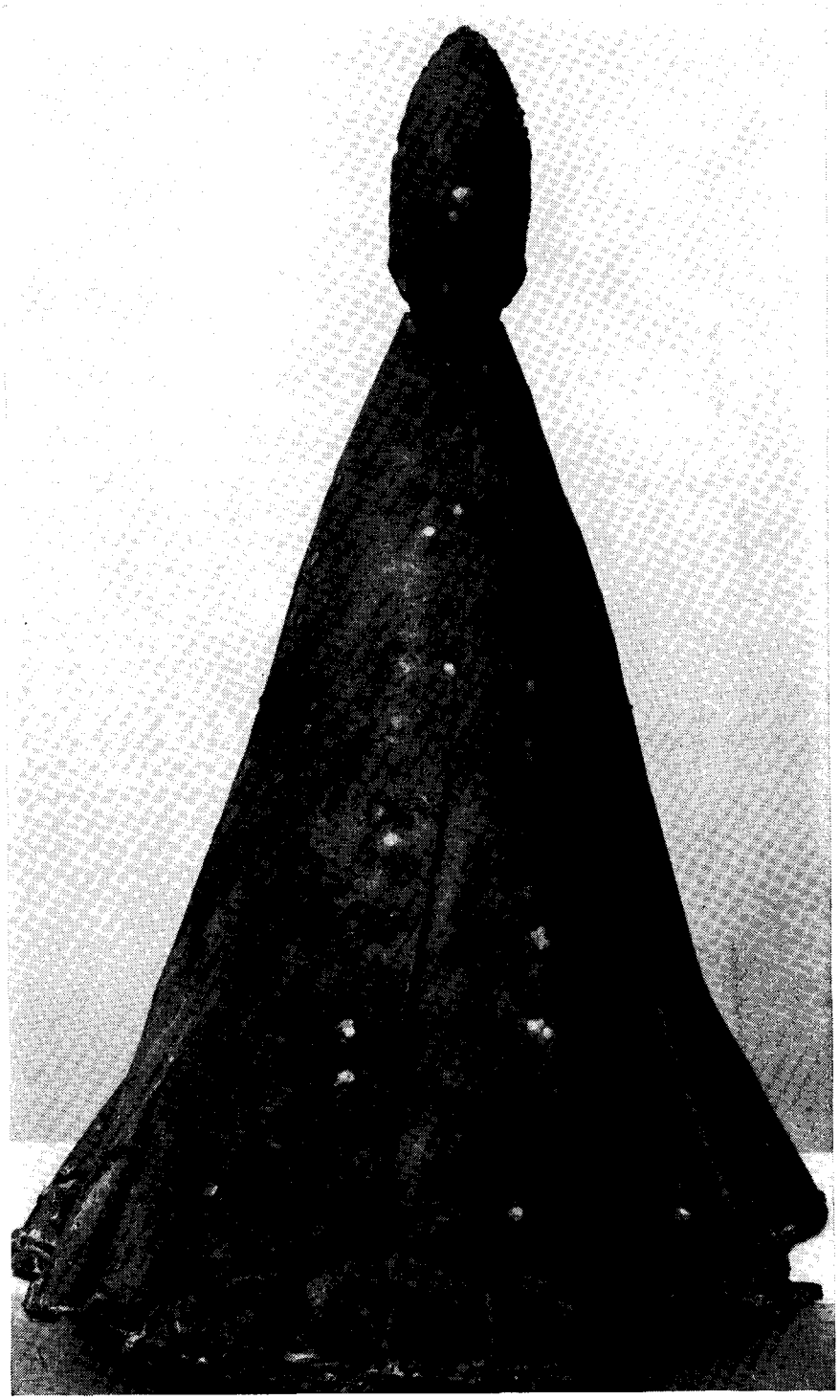
ence. Setting the pace, in a sense, for the entire collection, this majestic yet curiously humble pair is the first thing one sees on approaching or leaving the house. Hirshhorn especially admires Henry Moore, both as man and artist, finding in his work those warm human qualities that rarely fail to move this collector. No less involved with man is Moore's heroic bronze figure "Fallen Warrior," again a sculpture that is more symbolic than representational. Here it is defeat, resistance, and the awkward hand of death that are vividly dramatized in one figure. But, for me, perhaps the most impressive of Moore's major works is the eleven-foot "Glenkiln Cross," a deeply religious sculpture based on medieval English prototypes. With strangely human overtones, a simple Cross takes on larger meaning to encompass the entire mystery of the Crucifixion.

Even when Hirshhorn buys a cubist sculpture by Lipchitz, he chooses a human head, reduced, it is true, to an arbitrarily condensed form but yet not a complete abstraction. And if one observes two of the finest animal figures in the collection—John Flannagan's "Triumph of the Egg" and Giacometti's emaciated "Dog"—one realizes that neither is merely a representation of an animal. "The Triumph of the Egg," as its title indicates, is more than a beautifully self-contained carving of a young bird emerging from its shell; its ovoid shape becomes a symbol of all growth, of the beginning of all life and the miracle of all births. As for Giacometti's "Dog," what could be more avaricious? The very erosions of its nervous body, the implacable push of its probing nose imply a search for survival familiar to us all.

It is, of course, less challenging to concentrate on important works by accepted artists than to gamble on complete unknowns or men presently out of favor. In the Hirshhorn collection, Jacob Epstein, who has recently been neglected in America, is handsomely represented. Typical of his best work are certain nervous portrait busts modeled with incisive spontaneity. The quizzical likeness of Sir Bertrand Russell alone proves Epstein's consummate ability to combine acute psychological understanding with a technical prowess not to be underestimated. The total of ten works by Epstein, including several major pieces, should encourage more timid collectors to reevaluate a distinguished artist. And how wise, also, to have included Jean Paul Darriau, a totally unknown American sculptor whose "Bandaged Hero #1" has such haunting fervor that immediately one wants to see more of his work. Nor is he by any means the only unfamiliar name. There are dozens of others who are given the same top billing as artists of undisputed fame.

Preeminent among the latter is Henri Matisse, here brilliantly and extensively represented, for Mr. Hirshhorn feels that "Matisse is as great a sculptor as he is a painter." He goes on to say, "When Matisse had a problem with painting he'd work it out first in sculpture," a statement that has validity for certain periods in the artist's life, if not necessarily for all. One of the rarest (and for that matter, finest) sculptures in the entire collection is Matisse's "Reclining Nude," an early, unique terra cotta. This marvelously fluid, yet solid figure—a radical conception for its time—was a new kind of nude, sensuous, it is true, but modeled with such authority and vigor that every unexpected twist, every arching curve comes alive to make a sculpture of infinite variety. Here the popular Freu-



"Seated Cardinal," by Giacomo Manzu.

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dian dream seems to reverse itself, for the mountain does not turn into a woman, but a woman's body turns into a landscape where fluctuating light caresses deep valleys and swelling hills.

Two other twentieth-century sculptors who particularly interest Hirshhorn are likewise involved with the human body, the American Gaston Lachaise, and the Italian Giacomo Manzu. Whereas the former, who died in 1935, specialized in voluminous, mature female figures, the latter often produces anonymous bodyless Cardinals conceived as austere pyramidal shapes. Diametrically opposed in feeling, both men simplify their forms to the utmost, one stressing ebullient womanhood while the other explores a more ambiguous world. With Lachaise, all is movement, vitality, and bold curves; with Manzu it is reticence, mystery, and discreet angularity. If one needs further proof, these two sculptors —both favorites of Joe Hirshhorn— point up how unpredictable is this man's taste. His breadth of approach is unusual today, when specialization is not limited to art alone.

Respecting no chronological barriers, the collection dips back into the near and far past with refreshing freedom. An artist too little known in this country but extravagantly admired by Hirshhorn is the late nineteenth-century Italian sculptor Medardo Rosso, who along with Rodin (also well represented here) successfully transferred the technique of Impressionism to three dimensions. He forced light to break up the surface of his forms as painters of the period allowed it to break up their color. Like Rodin, who incidentally was strongly influenced by this Italian artist, Rosso modeled his figures with rich surface irregularities expressly designed to catch multiple facets of light. As an important forerunner of Italian Futurism, he predicted that movement with his strangely tilted volatile figures (see "The Bookmaker"), figures he often conceived in fleeting wax, a medium he preferred because it offered him an excellent opportunity to manipulate subtle surface variations.

Other nineteenth-century sculptors included in the collection are Degas, Gauguin, Renoir, and Daumier. Also important is the concentration of Benin bronzes, a highly refined African art superbly represented here. But, in truth, it is practically impossible to cover this vast sculpture collection in one brief tour. New Yorkers, however, will have an opportunity to see part of it next fall when the Guggenheim Museum shows about 400 selected works. Opening early in October, the exhibition will run for three months and occupy the entire building.

"Walking Woman," by Gaston Lachaise.

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A Market for Wisdom

WASHINGTON, a wag once said, is a city populated by great men—and the women they married when they were very young. The city is also inhabited, in the popular imagination at least, by large numbers of lobbyists whose main aim is to subvert the great men with gifts of money. Washington has lately been startled, however, by the advent of a "lobbyist for peace," renowned physicist Leo Szilard, whose secret weapon is not money, but what he wryly calls "the sweet voice of reason."

Every morning Professor Szilard descends to the ground floor of his Washington hotel and arranges his papers on a writing table in the lobby. He then begins a round of letter writing, interviewing, and telephoning aimed at communicating his ideas on peace to anyone who will listen. Occasionally he strikes out into the countryside on speaking tours that bring an inpouring of letters, most of them friendly. Though his methods are unprofessional, Dr. Szilard has already made a deep impression on official Washington.

The Szilard approach is as direct, friendly, and flexible as its author. "The first thought that came to my mind," he says, "was that in cooperation with others I could try to set up a lobby which would bring to Washington scholars and scientists who see current events in their historical perspective. Our lobby could see to it that they were heard by the Administration and by the key people in Congress."

The lobby would eventually, he feels, get the support of perhaps ten percent of the nation's voters: "If this minority were sufficiently aroused not only to deliver votes but also to make substantial political contributions, then it would indeed be in a position to set up the most powerful lobby that ever hit Washington." The lobby might be financed, Dr. Szilard suggests, if its supporters donated two percent of their incomes: its political objectives would be formulated by a council of seven to twelve distinguished scientists—"call it, if you wish, a Council for Abolishing War."

But the lobby's more immediate problem, he feels, is working out basic

concepts on which the various peace groups can agree, e.g., the proposition that any dependence on nuclear devices, whether as first-strike "deterrents" or as purely defensive "insurance" weapons, breeds an arms escalation that is suicidal. "The problem which the bomb poses to the world cannot be solved," Dr. Szilard has said, "except by abolishing war. But first of all, we must back away from the war to which we have come uncomfortably close."

In case the Soviets refuse to join us in backing away, we should, Dr. Szilard argues, be prepared to bring unilateral pressures on them:

"America should unilaterally proclaim that she will not resort to any strategic bombing of cities or bases with atomic or conventional bombs, except if American cities or bases are attacked by Russia or if there is an unprovoked attack on cities or bases of one of America's allies."

"America . . . should proclaim that if, in case of war, she were to use atomic bombs against troops in combat, she would do so only on her own side of the prewar boundary, preferably within a twenty-mile zone."

"America should unilaterally resolve that atomic bombs and the means suitable for their delivery, which are supplied by her and which are stationed in Europe, shall remain in the hands of American military units which are under American command, rather than be placed under the control of NATO."

These suggestions, provocative in themselves, are even more striking for being put forward by a personality such as Dr. Szilard, whose background is an improbable one for a lobbyist. One of the most distinguished scientists of this century, he drafted the memorandum which convinced President Roosevelt that a workable atomic bomb could be built. After the war he was a leader of the scientists who fought for responsible social control of atomic energy. More recently, after a near-fatal brush with cancer, he has chosen to drive himself unremittingly in the cause of peace. Bursting with verve, wit, and Old World charm, he is a most effective salesman of ideas. "I'm looking," he says wistfully, "for a market for wisdom."

When Dr. Szilard finds his market it may turn out, of course, to be rather bearish. Some peace groups are likely, for instance, to protest the lobby's apparent emphasis on leadership by scientists, rather than by a council that also includes a broad cross section of the nonscientific community. Other groups may feel that the tactical use of political contributions will signalize a shift from "sweet reason" to traditional "kitty-sweetening" methods of lobbying.

Fortunately, Dr. Szilard's approach is lively and experimental, and he fully expects his program to be modified as the lobby expands. Meanwhile, working away happily in the lobby of Washington's DuPont Plaza Hotel, the physicist-turned-lobbyist is doing his best to prove to a skeptical world that we are a nation of Two Percenters, not Five Percenters.

—HALLOWELL BOWSER.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE POWER PYRAMID

YOUR GUEST ETITORIAL, "The Power Pyramid" [*SR*, Jun. 2], by President Glenn A. Olds of Springfield College, does worthy credit to that always valued page.

Dr. Olds rightly protests the current assumption that "academic excellence, capability, and expertise are very finely selected and concentrated." He properly feels that such a presumption "runs counter to every basic democratic presupposition."

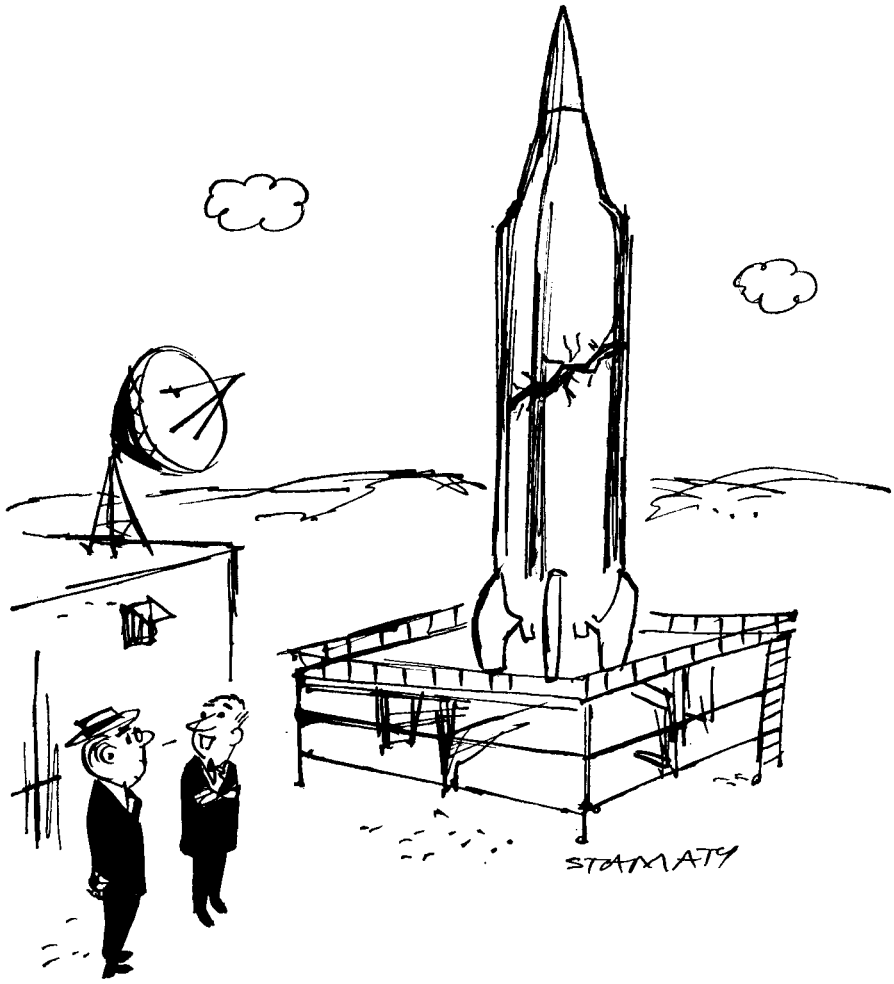
We should be concerned, also, about the "think machines" taking over a large area of decision making. As Olds suggests, we are being tempted into a "surrender of personal responsibility" on a presumption that "only Washington, Harvard, or the Ford Foundation knows what is good enough to be supported. . . ." Automated think machines and electronic editorial and propaganda appeals should be included in this presumption.

Thomas Jefferson advanced his "Manual" on proper parliamentary procedures because he felt such procedures were necessary to efficient group decision making. Group leaders today have neither time nor patience for such procedures. An author of a book on conference procedures feels it is preferable for those who preside to create their own rules to "control" the conference or convention. Blackstone observed that tyrants preserve "their dignity and independence . . . by keeping their privileges indefinite." Their rules of procedure "rest entirely in their own breasts, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws."

Under the aegis of electronics and the omnious power afforded to puny man by nuclear energy, are we succumbing to a rule of men instead of a rule of law?

BYRL A. WHITNEY.

Kensington, Md.



"It's not a total waste. We'll shoot it on the Fourth of July."

OUT OF CONTEXT

EVERY now and then one can get the disquieting thought that even our best citizens are in the game of misinformation to the buyer; in this case, of books.

When you accepted William Peden's review of "Pale Fire" [*SR*, May 26], didn't you, or didn't he, know that he was exposing himself to being quoted out of context and that the publisher could make it appear that *SR* endorsed the novel when it was actually Peden's purpose to condemn it?

In the New York *Times*' Sunday book review section, Putnam quotes Peden as saying that the book is a "literary tour-de-force without parallel in American publishing history." Putnam does not refer to his later remark that the book is "as monstrous as a three-headed calf."

Is this done in other cases and is my discomfort naïve? A reviewer drops in a phrase—ambiguous, if necessary—for the publisher; then goes on to say what he thinks?

Of course, a tour-de-force is not necessarily a praiseworthy thing. But didn't you know, or didn't Peden know, that the publisher would know that the public wouldn't know?

ROBERT M. SAMPSON.

Cambridge, Mass.

BOUNDING THE INFINITE?

THE PORTION of Stanley Hyman's "The Tangled Bunk" which you thought worth reprinting [*SR*, May 26], contains the words: "Such intellectual shoddy as Immanuel Velikovsky's catastrophism or J. B. Rhine's parapsychology." To anyone familiar with both these men, it is obvious that Mr. Hyman may be a good writer but not a scientist. Velikovsky, being also only a writer, not a scientist, has produced "intellectual shoddy." But to speak the same way of J. B. Rhine betrays total lack of knowledge of what Rhine has done.

What is being done today all over the world in parapsychology is very much due to Rhine's unprecedented scientific penetration into this mysterious and fascinating area of the infinite unknown by which we are surrounded.

Scientific advances have always had to be made against those who thought our knowledge had reached finality. The disease of the closed mind is just as common today as it ever was: perhaps even more so, just because we know so much more. We have erected walls around the universe, on which we have hung signs reading "This is as far as truth goes. We know everything. All those who venture beyond are nothing but crack-pots." Thus in all ages those who boldly ventured beyond into areas that were far from established ideas, whose imaginations were not atrophied, who accepted the exact meaning of the word "infinite," who sensed the unimaginable possibilities that lie in the boundless region of the unknown, have always been reviled by the many who live in the intellectual ruts of their time.

JACOB WAGNER.

New York, N.Y.

PREMATURE AGING

ISSAC BASHEVIS SINGER'S age is not sixty-two, as you report in your interview [*SR*, Jun. 16], but fifty-seven.

DAVID MCCULLOUGH,
Publicity,
Farrar, Straus &
Cudahy, Inc.

New York, N. Y.

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Safeguarding U.S. History

By JOHN TEBBEL

FROM the time of their utterance until the last dozen years or so, the words of the great men who wove the American political fabric have been scattered far and wide across both this country and Europe. Scholars working with these materials had to ferret them out of libraries and private collections. Other people with an interest in the history of the United States had to depend more or less on what the scholars could produce for them.

In both academic and political circles, however, there has long been a growing consciousness of the great need, indeed the obligation, to bring together the papers of our statesmen in collected editions, as complete and carefully edited as possible, to be preserved for everyone. The National Historical Commission has been the prime mover in seeing that this monumental task was carried out, and in the past decade or so they have acquired able and willing helpers in the university presses, which are slowly, with the financial assistance of foundations and corporations, gathering and publishing the work of our great men.

As early as the Thirties, the government itself began the publishing of these documents with a thirty-nine-volume edition of George Washington's papers, containing all the authentic Washington letters discovered up to that time, along with the surviving original diaries. They were meticulously edited by John C. Fitzpatrick, for many years Librarian of Congress.

Jefferson scholars watched the publication of these volumes with envy. For years they had been talking among themselves about the necessity for bringing the widely scattered Jefferson documents together. Nothing was done about it, however, until Congress established in 1940 the Thomas Jefferson Bicentennial Commission. In 1943, Congress directed this Commission to "prepare as a Congressional memorial to Thomas Jefferson a new edition of the writings of Thomas Jefferson, including additional material and unpublished manuscripts preserved in the Library of Congress. . . ." For this purpose the Congress, with a splendid disregard of the economics of publishing, appropriated $15,000.

But Congress also authorized the Commission to appoint a historian, and in March, 1943, that body selected a man well able to make the idea a reality. He was Julian P. Boyd, the distinguished librarian of Princeton University, regarded as one of the ablest men in his field.

According to Datus Smith, then director of the Princeton University Press, it was Boyd who conceived the "grand design" of the Jefferson Papers, up to that time one of the largest undertakings in American publishing history. If Boyd had the design, it was the New York *Times* that provided the essential ingredient, i.e., money, to carry it out. Conversations with Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the publisher, resulted in a $200,000 grant from the New York Times Company for editorial expenses, specifying that the collection should embrace all of Jefferson's works, thereby guaranteeing that it would be definitive. Cost of manufacture and publication would be borne by the Press, without further subsidy.

Thus began what has become a steady procession of such projects, certainly the greatest collective scholarly undertaking in history. The Jefferson prototype remains a most impressive example. Actual publishing began in 1950, and the series is now sixteen volumes along in a program originally estimated to be of twenty years' duration. Before it is completed, it will have involved 78,000 manuscript pages and cost almost a million dollars.

SALES are, naturally, modest. Volume one was launched with 1,060 subscribers, and 900 copies were sold separately—considered a good sale for this kind of publication. About a third of the original subscribers were individuals, and the remainder were libraries. When the library figures are broken down, the true value of such projects becomes apparent—the making of materials available to thousands of students who otherwise would never see them. Of the college library subscribers, 16 per cent were in institutions of less than 1,000 enrollment. Of public libraries subscribing, 30 per cent had collections of less than 50,000 volumes, and were in towns of less than 25,000 population.

As the first of the new comprehensive collections, the Jefferson papers had more than one difficult editorial problem to solve. A primary one, which all such collections must deal with, is the reproduction of documents for editorial handling. Boyd and his staff solved that one by using the continuous-process photoenlarger, often called the V-mail method. Documents were microfilmed in libraries or wherever else they happened to be found, and the film was fed through the machine. The result was clear black-and-white reproductions, easy to work with.

One task of the collectors was to assemble related documents into groups. For example, the rough draft of one letter might be in the archives of the Massachusetts Historical Society; Jefferson's copy, with subsequent suppressed passages, might be found in the Huntington Library, in California; his letterpress copy could be in the Library of Congress; and the recipient's copy, bearing a unique postscript, in the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris. By using the microfilm method, however, facsimiles of all these could be placed in one envelope, docketed, and annotated.

THREE hundred private owners, besides dozens of libraries, were involved in the search for documents. When the project is completed, all the materials will be given to the Jefferson Collection in the Library of Congress, where every scholar will then have access to the facsimiles of the originals.

It was nine years after publication of the first Jefferson Papers in 1950 (in which year they won the ninth annual Carey-Thomas Award for the best example of creative publishing) before other statesmen began to emerge in collected editions from other presses. But, guided by Princeton's example, the presses had been busy during the interval, as was evidenced in the beginnings of three different series during 1959.

Of these the most important is probably the Franklin Papers, being issued by Yale. The publishing pattern was substantially the same. First came the money, in this case a joint sponsorship by *Life* magazine, in return for first serial rights, and the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, which had already spent $250,000 over the previous twenty years in gathering material. Then an eminent board of editors was appointed, and an editor-in-chief, Leonard W. Labaree, was chosen.

These editors, like those at Princeton, contemplated a twenty-year project, running to about forty volumes in this case. There were an estimated 20,000 documents to collect, 6,000 of them written by Franklin himself. Much of this material had been found in the previous five years. For all his eminence,

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Franklin had been one of the most neglected American statesmen in terms of published papers. The last previous edition had appeared a half-century before, and included only 2,000 items; the first volume alone of this new edition contains more than three times that amount. The search for these new materials was far-ranging. It led to five Iron Curtain countries; not long before publication a startling new cache turned up in, of all places, Prague. When the initial volume of the Franklin Papers was published in 1959, the first printing was sold out a month after publication, testifying to the perennial popularity of that universal man. The editors intend to print everything written by Franklin that can be found and, either in full or in abstract, everything addressed to him.

Two Southerners joined the ranks in the same year Franklin appeared: Kentucky began publishing the Papers of Henry Clay, and South Carolina those of John C. Calhoun. Understandably, these are smaller projects, but there is considerable local pride involved. The South Carolina Press pointed out that the money for its project was raised almost entirely within the state; thus far it is the only university press to undertake such a venture without foundation or corporation support.

Dr. Robert L. Meriwether, who had been director of the South Caroliniana Library at the University since 1941, was the editor of the Calhoun series until his death in the summer of 1958, when the first volume was in galleys. Calhoun's documentary remains constitute some 30,000 papers, publication of which will require from twelve to fifteen volumes and no one is certain how many years.

The Clay project is somewhat smaller, involving about 10,000 documents. Kentucky expects to do it in ten volumes, at the rate of two a year. Clay, incidentally, has never before been collected in book form. There will be a special Ashland Edition, named in honor of Clay's old Kentucky home, with a hand-lettered name plate. It will be sold by subscription only, at $125 for the set. Money for the Clay project came from the Lilly Foundation of Indianapolis, which made a grant of $96,000.

LAST year two more series began publication, at Harvard and Columbia. Harvard's, of course, was the long awaited and much publicized Adams Papers, correctly termed the greatest private collection of source materials on American history. Here was a project calculated not only to surpass the Jefferson works but unlikely ever to be surpassed itself. For the remarkable Adams family not only wrote voluminously for more than a century and a half, but, as one historian has remarked, they never sold a paper. Less than a third of this material has ever been published, relatively little has appeared in the twentieth century, and nearly all of it is out of print. Scholars and others well remember the nineteenth-century collections of Adamsiana, entombed in their somber black covers, carefully edited and expurgated by surviving Adamses to preserve the family image and throw a New England curtain about private lives.

For years the Adams papers have been kept locked away in the Adams Room of the Massachusetts Historical Society, available only to the most qualified scholars. Those who have used them in the past describe the experience as somewhat like being led into the Inner Chamber of the Highest Temple and being shown the Secrets of Life. In 1956, the Adams Trustees transferred tens of thousands of dollars worth of original manuscripts and autographs to the Massachusetts Historical Society.

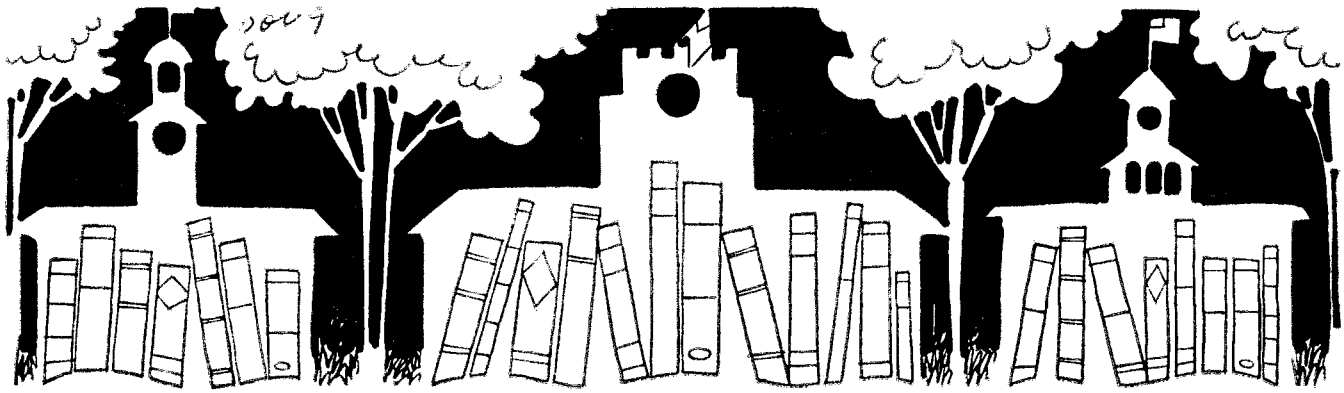
The quantity of documents is so formidable that a complete letterpress edition is impracticable. The 400,000 pages of manuscript occupy 27,500 feet of microfilm on 608 reels. The Adams Manuscript Trust will distribute microfilm copies of the entire collection to key research libraries across the country. For the letterpress edition, which may run to as many as a hundred volumes, the Harvard University Press has the financial help of the ubiquitous Henry Luce, whose *Life* magazine gave $250,000 to the Massachusetts Historical Society to enable it to engage the project's editor, Lyman H. Butterfield, and his small staff, and get them started. Other sponsors include the society, the university, and, of course, the press itself.

While the letterpress edition, the first four volumes of which were published in the fall of 1961, cannot be definitive, there is, on the other hand, no censorship or withholding of documents. Thomas Boylston Adams, as senior trustee, has decided it is time to tell all. The editors will print whatever they think is worth printing, subject to a single rule: that whatever is included, whether it be letter, diary, or some minor document, must be reproduced whole, without any deletion. If they earn any money in royalties, as they almost certainly will, the earnings will go into a special Society fund earmarked for editorial work.

THIS has been unquestionably the most expensive of all the university projects. Besides the *Life* grant, Harvard has had some welcome support through an endowment from Waldron Belknap, Jr., and his mother. An example of why publication costs mount occurred early in the project when it became apparent that, since John, John Quincy, and the first Charles Francis had all served the United States in Europe, Butterfield would have to do some research on the Continent. A grant from the Guggenheim Foundation provided the initial motive power, and Butterfield set off on his travels, which in 1961 the press converted into a piece of scholarly promotional amusement called "Butterfield in Holland," a small book in its own right.

Butterfield, who was borrowed for the job from his position as director of the Institution of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg,

(*Continued on page* 52)



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Pencraft from Dickens to Durrell

By GRANVILLE HICKS

NO ONE can complain that the university presses are neglecting the literature of the twentieth century. As I have pointed out (*SR*, Nov. 11, 1961), the University of Minnesota **"Pamphlets on American Writers"** have been paying attention to contemporary as well as to earlier figures, and of the four additions to the series (published by Minnesota at 65¢ each) only one deals with a writer who flourished before 1900. This is Benjamin Franklin, whose claims to be regarded as a man of letters are discriminatingly examined by Theodore Hornberger. Louis Coxe writes about Edwin Arlington Robinson, and takes a step towards the revaluation of the poet that seems inevitable. John L. Stewart discusses John Crowe Ransom both as poet and as critic, and particularly as Southerner. In "Recent American Poetry" Glauco Cambon mentions many poets but wisely concentrates on a few, particularly Richard Wilbur, W. S. Merwin, W. D. Snodgrass, Galway Kinnell, and John Logan. By and large, as I noted last fall, these pamphlets are excellent.

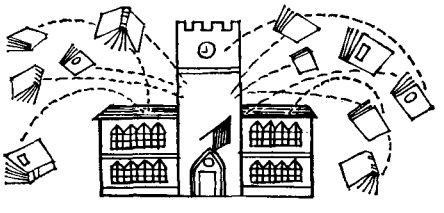
Southern Illinois University has initiated an even more ambitious series, called **"Crosscurrents/Modern Techniques,"** under the editorship of Harry T. Moore. Five volumes have been published (at $4.50 each), and five more have been announced. The five writers currently under examination are Mikhail Lermontov, Willa Cather, George Orwell, Samuel Beckett, and Lawrence Durrell. Moore has edited the volume on Durrell, which contains a score of essays by various hands, some biographical but most of them critical and most of them devoted to "The Alexandria Quartet." Frederick J. Hoffman's "Samuel Beckett," subtitled "The Language of Self," usefully devotes considerable space to Beckett's literary antecedents, and comments on both the novels and the plays of this difficult writer.

Richard Rees concludes his "George Orwell: Fugitive from the Camp of Victory" with personal reminiscences, but for the most part he concentrates on Orwell's writings and on the qualities that have given him a special importance in our times. It is a friendly book but not an injudicious one. Edward A. and Lillian D. Bloom call their book "Willa Cather's Gift of Sympathy," and sympathy is the virtue they emphasize though it is not the only one to which they call attention. This, too, is a well-balanced study. Lermontov seems a little out of place, although in his preface Moore argues, not without reason, that he has the air of being a contemporary. John Mersereau, Jr., describes Lermontov's brief life and discusses his early work, but he spends most of his space in a careful and rewarding analysis of "A Hero of Our Times."

Oscar Cargill, N. Bryllion Fagan, and William J. Fisher have edited **"O'Neill and His Plays"** (New York University, $7.50), a collection of personal reminiscences, extracts from letters, interviews, and essays, reviews of particular plays, and critical evaluations, early and late. As is indicated by the letters that followed my review of Arthur and Barbara Gelb's biography (*SR*, May 3, 1962), O'Neill continues to be a controversial figure. The extreme positions for and against are represented here, together with a wide range of judgments that lie between. It is an exciting volume and a valuable companion to the Gelb book.

E. M. Forster is one of the grand old men of contemporary literature, and a good deal has been written about him, the latest contribution to the subject being **"E. M. Forster: The Perils of Humanism"** by Frederick C. Crews (Princeton, $4). Despite the somewhat belligerent sound of the subtitle, Crews is sympathetic to Forster and to his humanism. His thesis is that Forster's brand of humanism has its limitations, that Forster himself has recognized them, and that out of that recognition come the tensions that give his novels their vitality. Crews traces the origins of Forster's philosophical and political ideas, and shows how they manifest themselves in the books. He believes that "A Passage to India" is Forster's "sole claim upon posterity."

More than thirty years ago I published an article entitled "Ford Madox Ford: A Neglected Contemporary." In a sense Ford has continued to be neglected—he died in 1939—and yet much has been written in praise of "The Good Soldier" and the Tietjens tetralogy, which was published in one volume in 1950 as "Parade's End." Richard A. Cassell's **"Ford Madox Ford"** (Johns Hopkins, $5.50) discusses all the novels, and the author finds some interesting things to say about some of the early books; but he concentrates, as the critic must, on the two works on which Ford's reputation has always rested. These are works that not only have a considerable importance in the development of the techniques of fiction but can be read today with high satisfaction.



HUBERT H. HOELTJE's **"Inward Sky"** (Duke, $10) is a long, sympathetic, and gentle biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne. As he observes, Hoeltje makes less of Hawthorne's "blackness" than Melville did and than many present-day critics do, and what he says about the novels and tales sometimes seems cheerfully superficial. On the other hand, the account of Hawthorne's life is full, making good use of journals and letters, and the book is, in its slightly old-fashioned way, pleasant reading.

In **"The Dickens Critics"** (Cornell, $6.50) George H. Ford and Lauriat Lane, Jr., have brought together more than thirty critical pieces, ranging from Edgar Allan Poe's review of "The Old Curiosity Shop," first published in 1841, to a 1960 essay by Angus Wilson. John Ruskin, Henry James, George Gissing, Alice Meynell, G. K. Chesterton, Bernard Shaw, George Santayana, T. S. Eliot, George Orwell, Aldous Huxley, Graham Greene, and Lionel Trilling are among the authors represented, and what a variety of opinions one finds!

In **"The Capsule of the Mind"** (Harvard, $4.50) Theodora Ward, who was associated with Thomas Johnson in the editing of Emily Dickinson's letters, presents a series of observations on the poet and her poems. The first three essays examine, in a sensibly tentative fashion, some of the difficult problems of Miss Dickinson's personality, while the other three explore her friendship with Josiah Gilbert Holland and his wife (Mrs. Ward's grandparents), with Samuel Bowles, and with Thomas H. Higginson.

In several of the volumes on which I have commented I find a note to the effect that publication has been aided by the Ford Foundation. The Foundation has done well by the university presses, which are in turn doing well by the public.

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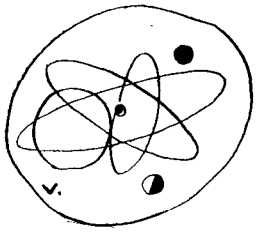
BOOK IN THE NEWS

The Physicists' Political Behavior



"American Scientists and Nuclear Weapons Policy," by Robert Gilpin *(Princeton. 342 pp. $6.95), examines the physicists' role in national decision-making and the nonscientific considerations that influence them. Hugh C. Wolf is a former chairman of the Federation of American Scientists.*

By HUGH C. WOLF

IN THIS study of the political behavior of American scientists since 1944, Dr. Gilpin has made a significant contribution to understanding of the processes of decision-making in vital areas of our national life. The place of scientific developments in our economic and military systems has become so important that the need for the scientists' advice on policy-making is quite generally recognized.

Gilpin's thesis is that such advice cannot be purely scientific but must necessarily contain a very large political component, reflecting the scientists' views of our national goals and their estimates of the political and military effects of the various possible lines of action. Equally eminent and well-informed scientists, agreeing on the scientific facts, have disagreed sharply on such questions as the initial use of the atomic bomb at Hiroshima, the crash program to produce a hydrogen bomb, the banning of nuclear weapons testing, and general disarmament. Because the public, government officials, and even the scientific community tend to think of the scientists' views as being "scientific" and thus quite objective and free from personal bias, this diversity of opinion has caused confusion and resentment. Understanding the realities of the situation is essential if the advice of the scientists is to be given and used more effectively.

This book is an outgrowth, based on additional years of study, of the author's doctoral dissertation in political science. It is well documented and seems to present fairly the attitudes of the physical scientists, though some of us will doubtless disagree on questions of emphasis. Dr. Gilpin divides the politically active segment of the American scientific community into three schools of thought: the "control school," represented by Linus Pauling; the "finite containment school," represented by Hans Bethe, and the "infinite containment school," represented by Edward Teller. Most scientists supported the Baruch Plan for international control of atomic energy, and these divisions began to appear about 1948, when it became evident that the Russians would not go along with the Plan.

Those who continued to give the goal of reaching agreement with the Russians precedence over other political and military considerations constitute the control school. A larger group took the position that priority had to be given to the military containment of the Soviet Union. The infinite containment group have believed that agreements with the Russians are wrong in principle until the Soviet political system has changed drastically and Russia has become an open society, and they have advocated unlimited American nuclear build-up. The finite containment group have recognized a serious threat to our security in the unlimited escalation of the arms race, which they have sought to moderate by some restraint on our part and by seeking agreements with the Soviet Union, requiring inspection and control to limit and eventually reverse the arms race.

THE first major break between the two containment groups developed over the H-bomb issue. The General Advisory Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission, under the chairmanship of Robert Oppenheimer, advised the President in 1949 against a crash program to develop a superbomb, which Teller was advocating. They had doubts about the proposed design, which indeed proved to be unfeasible; but they doubted much more the wisdom of a policy of sole reliance on this kind of weapon and the neglect of more conventional areas of our military power. Though President Truman decided in March 1950 to reject their advice on the H-bomb issue, they undoubtedly stimulated a general review of American military policy. The resulting report, completed in March 1950, recommended a vast increase in American capabilities for limited war, and prepared the way for remobilization for the Korean War in that same year.

Oppenheimer's later advice against reliance on the doctrine of massive retaliation was resented by the advocates of strategic air power. Those who opposed his views, headed by Lewis Strauss, sought successfully to eliminate Oppenheimer's influence by having him declared a security risk. This was a traumatic experience for the scientific community. As the author says, "With the Administration's implication that Oppenheimer could not be trusted because of his opposition to the hydrogen bomb, the government estranged many scientists and weakened their faith in the competence and integrity of American political leadership."

In discussing the nuclear test ban, advocated as a first step toward disarmament, Dr. Gilpin questions the wisdom of the American representatives, headed by James Fisk, in the "scientific" East-West conference at Geneva in August 1958, which preceded the "political" negotiations in this area. He feels that the issues in the scientific conference had a high political content, and that future political negotiations were unfavorably affected by the success of the politically-guided Russian scientists in slanting the agreed report. On this issue, the reviewer is inclined to doubt the author's judgment that our delegation would have done better if political advisers had played a larger role.

In the arguments of American scientists over the test ban issue, Gilpin shows clearly how political and moral considerations influence the so-called scientific advice of the scientists. The "big hole" theory of decoupling for concealment of underground nuclear explosions was developed by anti-ban scientists who wanted to prove that the Geneva control system would not work. The significance and feasibility of cheating by the big hole method were rated low by the pro-ban scientists.

This book is a valuable contribution to the very limited literature on the role of scientists in American political life. Though the author is not a physical scientist and is consequently a little confused about neutrons and the relationship between a "clean" hydrogen bomb and a "neutron bomb," such small errors do not affect the mainstream of analysis. Scientists are here to stay, and it behooves our society to understand them and to make effective use of their services.

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PERSONAL HISTORY

They Left Their Mark on This Land

By EARL SCHENCK MIERS, *author of "America and Its Presidents" and numerous other books.*

BIOGRAPHY well may be providing our university presses with their greatest opportunity for service to American scholarship. A generation of patient effort on the part of campus editors in teaching academic authors to take thought as well as notes, and to wed the craft of the writer to that of the library grub, has begun to produce splendid results. The once-popular doctoral dissertation with its stodgy prose and complex annotation is becoming a rarity in the bookstalls; today's academic publications are the products of a new breed who write boldly and imaginatively, confident of their own convictions and thus reversing in no small measure the old belief that the surest way to success where grows the ivy is to please by not displeasing.

Unquestionably our national literature is being enriched by this renaissance on the campus. Our university presses now stand for something real and vital in our culture; they are publishers rather than printers, craftsmen of the arts rather than lackeys of the graduate school. Their range of interest in American life is inexhaustible—and their spirit is definitely liberal and progressive. Their authors, hacking away at old distortions, seek in common purpose to tear from our vision the tattered bandages of false concepts and narrowing prejudices.

The appearance of volumes IV and V of **"The Papers of Benjamin Franklin"** (Yale, $10 each) is a fresh reminder that no more monumental contribution to our native scholarship is being made anywhere in America. The superb editing and annotation of Leonard W. Labaree, Whitfield J. Bell, Jr., and their associates give richness and delight to this enterprise, and in generations to come our understanding of emergent America will be far keener for their labors. The present volumes, covering the period from July 1, 1750, through March 31, 1755, are alive with the image of Franklin in full vigor. The astonishing breadth of the man's mind remains unbelievable: his experiments with electricity, his plans for establishing a university and a hospital, his activities in the Pennsylvania Assembly, his Albany Plan for colonial union, his pithy wisdom in "Poor Richard Improved," and his insatiable interest in such diverse subjects as felons, rattlesnakes, and hickory tea. A sentence in an obituary of Thomas Hopkinson that appeared in *The Pennsylvania Gazette* for November 14, 1751, might well have been employed to describe Franklin at this period: "His Benevolence was as extensive as the proper Object of it, the whole human Race."

Sometimes the pity in university press publishing is the fact that it lacks the aggressiveness and resources to gain attention for a major book. And a real pity it will be if **"President James Buchanan: A Biography,"** by Philip Shriver Klein (Pennsylvania State, $7.50), falls into this category, for poor "Old Buck's" place in American history is as undeservedly shaky as Franklin's is secure. Perhaps Professor Klein overstresses the viciousness of the propaganda campaign to fix the myth of guilt for the Civil War upon Buchanan; perhaps those untutored in the political mind at work and at play will be shocked by the contention that the Lincoln Administration used "offers of political reward and threats of retaliation" to seal the lips of many who could have helped Buchanan; but no one can deny that for five years after leaving the White House Buchanan struggled to rid his brow of the Judas brand placed there by the Republican smearboys.

After a lifetime in politics—and in Pennsylvania politics, where the double-cross became an art—Buchanan held no illusions. He knew the game, and how to play it. The taste for the Presidency was in his mouth from the time he came home in 1834 after serving as minister to Russia, and, as far as his place in history was concerned, the shame was that he couldn't have reached the White House sooner. His was the rigid, legalistic mind of the lawyer-trained moderate to whom property was a fetish if not a religion, and slaves after all were property. The moral storm that had brewed by 1856 he never perceived clearly; so the winds raged, and the tides of war ran high, and "Old Buck" stood at the wheel of a leaky ship of state with his heart in his throat. Was he a hopeless incompetent? Not by a long shot, Professor Klein contends, reversing the popular concept; and he states his case with force and authority, performing a service to history for which we have long waited. His portrait of Buchanan is warm and human; he reaches the man, in his loneliness, in his desperation; and he conceives of time as a tragic force in history as events move beyond the range of mind and personal experience.

It was not Lincoln but Stephen A. Douglas who confounded Buchanan, and "Old Buck" certainly was no model of adeptness when, in thanking Douglas for his sizable campaign contributions, he addressed the Illinois Senator as "Samuel A." An unpredictable genius, Douglas finally turned the Democratic party into a monster with two heads, each determined to bite off its nose to spite its face; and historians have good reason to applaud at long last the appearance of **"The Letters of Stephen A. Douglas,"** capably edited by Robert W. Johannsen (Illinois, $10).

Despite the illnesses that plagued his youth, buoyant is the word to describe Douglas. Even in his letters one senses the bounce in this fellow; his enthusiasms as a Vermonter were transplanted to the prairies: the fortune to be made in land speculation; law and politics. He is, indeed, the "Little Steam Engine in breeches" eager to race down any track toward a station named Ambition. These letters ring with the vitality of the man; he is a doer, a pusher, a superb opportunist who can sass back if the occasion warrants. He does not hesitate when the *Washington Star* charges that the slaves belonging to his children in Mississippi have been mistreated; he is quick to point out, upon the publication of the famous debates, that Mr. Lincoln was permitted to revise his text while his own speeches were "mutilated." Professor Johannsen has edited this edition of the Senator's letters as a forerunner of the biography of Douglas he is preparing; it should be a good one.

And academic biography can be good; it can possess both verve and insight, as David L. Smiley demonstrates in **"Lion of White Hall: The Life of Cassius M. Clay"** (Wisconsin, $6). Almost twenty years before Hinton Rowan Helper published "The Impending Crisis in the South," Clay raised hell in Kentucky by anticipating his argument that the South was doomed to economic starvation unless it rid itself of slavery. Unlike Helper, no one could call Clay "poor white trash" crying sour grapes; Cassius, after all, was a cousin of the sainted Henry, which

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was as Kentuckian as anyone could get without dieting on blue grass. With a Bible and a bowie knife as the symbols of his authority, he preached abolition into the teeth of his enemies; and everybody knew old Cassius could handle himself in a knife fight. In fact, Cassius could handle himself in most situations—as Lincoln's minister to Russia, where he proudly fathered an illegitimate son, and back home in Kentucky, where he scandalized his neighbors at the age of eighty-six by taking a fourteen-year-old wife. To separate legend and myth from truth in Cassius's life is a robust biographical assignment, and Professor Smiley has gone at the task joyously.

Clay first met Abraham Lincoln in 1856 and of course tried to "convert" the Illinoisian to abolition. "I always thought, Mr. Clay," Lincoln said, "that the man who made the corn should eat the corn," but that was as far as Mr. Lincoln would go. The political astuteness that would send Lincoln to the White House was then emerging in full force, and it is with this period that Don E. Fehrenbacher deals in his excellent study, **"Prelude to Greatness: Lincoln in the 1850's"** (Stanford, $4.75). Professor Fehrenbacher has the gift of fresh enthusiasm; he examines for himself why Lincoln became a Republican, why he made his "House Divided Speech," why he debated with Douglas; and he isn't afraid to question the conventional conclusions. "Never in the Presidency," Professor Fehrenbacher concludes, "did he [Lincoln] surpass the political skill with which he shaped the Republican party of Illinois, held it together, and made himself its leader."

As the legend of Lincoln grew—under the magical voice of the poet Whitman and, in a later generation, the cadenced prose of the poet Sandburg—other historical images became unjustly blurred. In this respect, the Confederate president suffered far more than even James Buchanan, a circumstance that Rembert W. Patrick attempts to correct in **"Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet"** (Louisiana, $6). A capital book results from this series of vignettes of the highly individualistic personalities who made up Davis's official family. Only three—Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory, Postmaster General John H. Reagen, and that Jack-of-all-trades, Judah P. Benjamin, who was variously attorney-general, secretary of war, and secretary of state—managed to live out the war as members of the cabinet. Three others had a fling as secretary of state, five as secretary of war, two as secretary of the navy, and four as attorney-general.

Somehow Davis succeeded in holding their loyalties, within reasonable limits, despite the constant sniping of press and Congress or the quite obvious fact that as a nation the Confederacy never quite jelled. A more appealing portrait of Jefferson Davis will be difficult to find, yet Professor Patrick is no professional Southern apologist; God knows, with an attorney general's office and a state department that didn't have enough to do to keep a first-rate man occupied, and with a treasury department that was more in the printing business than finance, the problems were sufficient to unnerve the devil; and Davis's skill, as Professor Patrick states, was in the fact that his critics could never capture his official family and thus force him out of the presidency. We very much need this new look at Davis if only to prove that at the grass roots of our culture a sense of fair play predominates.

Of course, this factor adds importance to any publication of our university presses; it is a grass-roots product, unhampered by any city cult; and it often forecasts where our future interests may lie. The bicentennial of the American Revolution and the founding of the nation are not too far distant, so that it may not be any surprise that four biographies from our university presses this spring deal with the growing scholarship and interest in the affairs of two centuries ago.

Generally speaking, these four books represent a rather uneven lot, again no surprise since the intention is clearly to fill gaps in our sum of knowledge. **"Joshua Coit: American Federalist, 1758-1798,"** by Chester McArthur Destler (Wesleyan, $5.75), tells of a Connecticut moderate whose Harvard background and legalistic mind rebelled at any excess whether it went by the name of the French Revolution abroad or Northern secessionism at home. Coit's Americanism shone like the powder of his wig; he was staunch in his support of Washington and fitted well in the courtlike life of official Philadelphia; and he played no small role in the X, Y, Z affair. A friend of Noah Webster, he was, in short, an eighteenth-century liberal, possessed (or so his gravestone said) of "a heart of universal philanthrophy."

The age itself was magnificent—alive with the changing religious attitudes that produced the Great Awakening and the changing political beliefs that erupted into the American Revolution—and a complete child of that age is the subject of Edmund S. Morgan's **"The Gentle Puritan: A Life of Ezra Stiles, 1727-1795"** (Yale, $10). Stiles was the educator-president who put Yale College on its feet; his mind touched everything though he once declared, "I am a Spectator indeed of Events, but intermeddle not with Politics"; he saw Yale through the worrisome years of the Revolution and the lean years afterward; he had, as Professor Morgan states, the best asset in the world to succeed as a college president "because the job brought out the worst in him—his vanity." It was a happy day when the notebook that Ezra Stiles kept on the Stamp Act Crisis led Professor Morgan to the mass of Stiles Papers in the vault of the Yale University Library; a comprehensive biography has resulted, filled with the spirit and events of those times when the American intellect was a-borning.

More familiar to the general reader will be the other two Revolutionary figures. In **"Joseph Warren: Physician, Politician, Patriot"** (Illinois, $5) John Cary takes a fresh look at the man who will be remembered at least for speeding Paul Revere on his famous ride and who deserves to be remembered for a good deal more. Along with Sam Adams, Warren was the toast of Massachusetts patriots, and he was a lot easier to live with than old Sam. He was a policy planner in those days when the Boston Tea Party was all part

(*Continued on page* 52)

—*Punch, Aug. 23, 1862.*

"Lincoln's Two Difficulties."

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Gusty Mind of a Dissenter

***"William Hazlitt," by Herschel Baker** (Belknap. 529 pp. $10), delineates the qualities that made the hot-tempered English critic and pamphleteer an unforgettable human being. Karl Schriftgiesser wrote the commemorative essay on Hazlitt's centenary for the Saturday Review of September 20, 1930.*

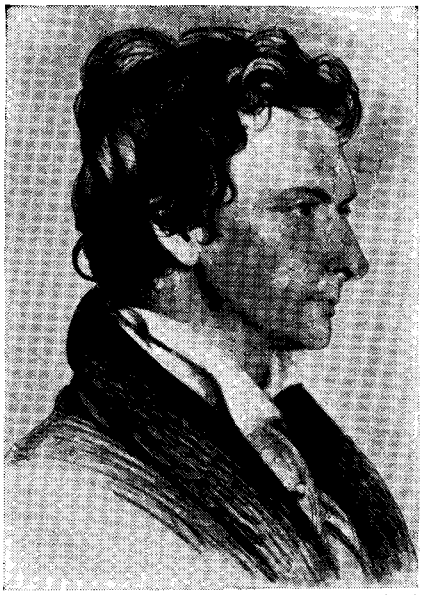
By KARL SCHRIFTGIESSER

WILLIAM HAZLITT, that "most unlettered man of letters," receives a full measure of understanding in Herschel Baker's brilliant and fascinating biography. Since P. P. Howe's notable life appeared forty years ago, a host of scholars (but none more erudite than Mr. Baker) have brought to light much new knowledge of the great essayist, critic, reporter, and pamphleteer—and even more about the era that he so nearly epitomized.

In those four decades the lives and letters of Burke and Pitt, Coleridge and Wordsworth, Southey and Lamb, Shelley and Keats have been searched to the marrow. Mr. Baker knows all there is to know about that age of dissent, reform, and reaction, about Whigs and Tories, the Cockney crew, the English bards and Scotch reviewers. He knows, too, all there is to know about William Hazlitt, and he places him where he has always belonged—looking down on all the rest, scornful, bitter, intransigent, and so often right in his appraisals of his contemporaries in that wordy and pretentious age. Howe followed Hazlitt's restless footsteps with unremitting care; Baker follows his mind with even more assiduous attention. It is an exciting, inspiring, and sometimes sad story that he tells.

A dissenter first by inheritance and later by choice, Hazlitt grew up in a time of glorious excitement. In the Armageddon year of Waterloo he recalled his youth as "that glad dawn of the day-star of liberty; that spring time of the world, in which the hopes and expectations of the human race seemed opening in the same gay career as our own."

Hazlitt never once turned his fixed gaze from that day-star in the relatively short and often tempestuous years that followed, nor did he ever forgive those who, like Wordsworth and Coleridge, did. To Hazlitt these shining lights of English literature exemplified the "failure" of their age. He loved and praised them as poets, but because they had turned their backs on the Revolution he never forgave them. This was his stubborn claim to greatness. It was also his undoing.



—From the book.

William Hazlitt—"There was the Hazlitt of the coffee houses, listening and learning."

While his youthful friends and one-time heroes fell under the baleful glare of William Pitt and succumbed to the wrong eloquence of Edmund Burke, Hazlitt stood unmoved. "To those hopes eternal regrets are due," he wrote; "to those who maliciously and wilfully blasted them, in the fear that they might be accomplished, we feel no less what we owe—hatred and scorn as lasting." Of this side of Hazlitt Mr. Baker writes: "When he slashes Burke or Scott or Wordsworth for his politics we sigh and turn aside: but when, with priestly adoration, he celebrates the mystery of their art we marvel and are still."

Nevertheless, some of Hazlitt's slashings were among his best work. In them we can find even today a gusto and drive that make most political writers of our coldly scientific age seem pretty pale fellows indeed. His allegiance to reform, as Mr. Baker points out, was "like his hatred of the Tories, full-formed, steady, and implacable." He wrote from the heart, convinced (as he showed in his "Reply to Malthus") that human misery is rooted not in the laws of nature but in those institutions which man must learn to change.

But that was only one of the many Hazlitts Mr. Baker portrays in his beautifully designed and eloquently written book. There was, of course, the Hazlitt of "The Fight" (whom Mr. Baker from his Harvard fastness tends to snub) and of "The Indian Jugglers"; and, on the other side, the sad and morbid Hazlitt of "Liber Amoris," that strange and embarrassing purge of his infatuation with Sara Walker, the lodging house slut. There was the Hazlitt of Grub Street, the driven hack; and Hazlitt of peaceful Winterslow. There was the young Hazlitt of the open road, walking with head bent to the flow of Coleridge's ceaseless talk; the Hazlitt who endeared himself to the Lambs if to few others; the Hazlitt haunting the art galleries, and writing some of the best art criticism of his age; and the Hazlitt of the theatre, who knew Shakespeare and Kean as well as any man. There was the Hazlitt of the coffee houses, listening and learning and adding his bitter wit to the verbal fray. There was the Hazlitt pursuing country maidens around Wordsworth's chaste lakes, and Hazlitt groveling in frustration at his failure as a painter.

All this and much more—Hazlitt the whole man—come very much alive in this one fine volume, which puts Birrell and Garrod and Howe a little farther back on the long shelf of books about one of the most fascinating and neglected men of letters.

HAZLITT'S entire life was a struggle. He was committed, as Mr. Baker says, to a losing cause and thus was thrown into a posture of defiance. In his youth he built the platform for his political thinking that colored most of his later work. Men, he believed, do not become by nature what they are meant to be, but what society makes them. Thus he scorned Utopias and was impatient with formulas (political, literary, economic) that "ignore man's limitations and his needs." He lived in "an awful period for those who had the misfortune to entertain liberal opinions and were too honest to sell them for the ermine of a judge or the lawn of a prelate." For that, and for the glory of his prose, we can read him today.

All those who, from time to time, have turned to the familiar essays long loved by the anthologists, to the examples of great reporting he produced, and especially to the less-known jabs and slashings of his hot-tempered pen, owe a great debt to Herschel Baker for his fine study of this great man.

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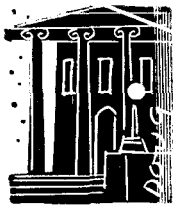
Who Actually Governs?

By LOUIS W. KOENIG, *professor of government at NYU and author of "The Invisible Presidency."*



THE READER who prefers history, economics, and political science for his summer's literary fare can add zest to his experiences by a simple expedient. As he moves through one book after another in the several fields of the social sciences, he can repeatedly ask himself a simple, intriguing question consisting of just two words: "Who governs?"

Chances are he will find as many answers to this question as the number of books he reads. Time and again he will also find that the notions of democratic theory he has picked up over the years are wildly at odds with the facts of political life. He will be struck by the enormous variety of patterns by which decisions are made in American public affairs, by the fragmentation of influence, by the diverse motivations that inspire public men, by the elusiveness of reality beneath the overgrowth of appearances in great events. A reader with patience, fortitude, and plenty of time can address himself to any one of several current books that skilfully undertake to interpret systematically the processes of democratic governance.

The readier responses to the question "Who governs?" would surely include mention of the United States Supreme Court. Walter F. Murphy's **"Congress and the Court: A Case Study in the American Political Process"** (Chicago, $6.95) is a wise and sure-footed account of "the Warren Court," which has amply lived up to Chief Justice William Howard Taft's characterization of the great tribunal in his day as "a stormy petrel in the politics of the country." In its few years the Warren Court has had a large hand in shaping public policy in such vital areas as race relations, loyalty-security programs, the conduct of Congressional investigations, admission to the bar, and the prosecution of subversives.

In the case study which his book really is, Murphy describes the several attacks that the incursions of the Warren Court into controversial policy fields have provoked. The Conference of State Chief Justices on one occasion expressed concern that "the Supreme Court too often has tended to adopt the role of policy-maker without proper judicial restraint." A large segment of the American Bar Association has striven through resolutions and reports to wound the Court's prestige. In telling the story of legislation advanced in Congress to curb the Court, Murphy has high praise for Lyndon Johnson's parliamentary skill in quashing the mischief.

Due attention is given the several doctrinal coalitions within the Court and to the disparate influences of Frankfurter pleading for judicial restraint, and Warren, the apostle of judicial enterprise whose views are characteristically expressed in discursive and imprecise opinions. Like many an earlier Court that has provoked angry outcry, the Warren Court has in certain seasons beaten a retreat that Murphy well describes as "a tactical withdrawal, not a rout."

Since the Supreme Court affects public affairs not merely by decision, but by the sheer force of its enduring wisdom, Percival E. Jackson has provided an invaluable compendium of the latter in **'The Wisdom of the Supreme Court"** (Oklahoma, $8.95). Under headings ranging from "Abridgment" to "Zoning," the choicest comment of the Justices from Story to Stone has been assembled in an easy-to-use source work for lawyers, students, journalists, and the politician who likes to garnish his speeches with words of oracular pungency.

Ari Hoogenboom's **"Outlawing the Spoils"** (Illinois, $6.50) is a fastidiously researched and interestingly written history of the civil service reform movement in the United States, 1865-1883. His subject has long stood as a classic episode of successful reform enterprise, a heartening stereotype of the triumph of "good guys" over "bad guys." Stereotypes tend to be oversimplified and the civil service reform movement is no exception. By demonstrating that the reformers had more complicated motives than historical sentimentality has hitherto credited them with, Hoogenboom imparts to the civil service reform story some long needed correctives.

HE SEES civil service reform as a struggle between the "ins" and the "outs" rather than between the forces of "good" and "evil." This is to say that Senator Charles Sumner and Congressman Thomas A. Jenckes timed the introduction of their civil service reform bills to confound Presidents Lincoln and Johnson and that many of those outside of Congress who supported reform were men whose political ambitions had been frustrated under Johnson and, after an interlude of hope, crushed by Grant. Viewing the professional politician as responsible for the wretched state of their political fortunes, the reformers struck at the root of his strength, the spoils system. Their axe was civil service reform, and they proposed to convert the public service from partisanship to neutrality. By the Grant Administration's close, the reformers could not be bought off with patronage, and being consistent men they stuck to their cause of reform in the years that followed. In addition to his dedication to the civil service ideal, the characteristic reformer had a habit of political independence. He started as a free-soiler, ended as an anti-imperialist, and along the way championed tariff reform, sound money, and antimonoply.

An engrossing account of the protean role of the anonymous executive technician in public policy decisions is found in Edwin E. Witte's **"The Development of the Social Security Act"** (Wisconsin, $5.75). Witte was executive director of the Committee on Economic Security, 1934-1935, a Cabinet committee of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration that guided the initial social security legislation over its rocky political road from inception to final enactment. If there is a hero in the social security story, it is the late Ed Witte, a Wisconsin professor and draftsman of many social laws of that state who went to Washington on a semester's leave of absence in 1934 to develop a national social security law. Patient, amiable, and enormously

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knowledgeable in his assigned subject, Witte drove his way safely across a treacherous terrain that included quarreling fellow experts, power-seeking departments, the zany but potent Townsend movement, and intricate tax and actuarial problems.

Witte's book, a confidential memorandum of his experiences, tells how he had to prepare a preliminary draft of a social security program in the fantastically short time of two weeks, how FDR's initial statement on social insurance was followed by a sharp decline in the stock market that led some Administration officials to urge the President to "soft pedal" the subject in the future. Witte also tells how Roosevelt originally desired social security to include health insurance but was ultimately pulled back by the fear that the likely bitter debate over the feature might endanger the entire measure. Out of it all came a law that has endured twenty-five years, that has been adjusted by substantial amendments to changing social needs but without violation of its essence. One reason for the continuing integrity of our social security principles is that Witte and his fellow frontiersmen left behind them a group of committed younger experts who have faithfully carried on. One of them contributed the Introduction to this book, the present assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Wilbur J. Cohen, who in 1934 was Witte's personal research assistant.

ANY answer to the question "Who governs?" would surely include reference to the giant business enterprises in American society, which are both molders of public decisions and repeatedly the objects of governmental policies manifested in Congress, the courts, and the executive branch. William Lee Baldwin in **"Antitrust and the Changing Corporation"** (Duke, $8.75) examines the literature dealing with the modern business corporation between the 1880s and the present for insights into the nature of those great establishments that may be usefully applied to problems of antitrust enforcement. Baldwin's work is both remarkably comprehensive and astutely critical. All writers of importance are represented, and a striking conclusion that emerges is that sharp differences have nearly always prevailed in descriptions and interpretations of the nature and consequences of the modern business corporation. Recent writers, for example, have variously described the corporation as a "solar system," a "communications network," and as possessing a "corporate conscience." These writers

(*Continued on page* 50)

Parents of Today's Parties

By SIDNEY WARREN, *professor of history and political science at California Western University, who is currently working on a study of the President as world leader.*

AN ERA that is characterized by seminal ideas and pioneering policies always retains a special significance in the life of a nation. The formative years of the American republic have continued to intrigue historians and invite re-examination of the men and forces that shaped them. Systematic investigations by scholars have evoked an appreciation of the complexity of events, and yielded new insights, perspectives, and interpretations.

The titles under review here illustrate the value of meticulous scholarship in clarifying obscurities of the past and clearing up the distortions created by oversimplified views. In **"The Anti-Federalists: Critics of the Constitution, 1781-1788"** (North Carolina, $7.50) Jackson T. Main provides a searching analysis of the philosophical attitudes and political behavior of those who opposed the creation of a stronger central government. He examines the personalities and politics, the alignment of forces section by section and state by state, that were responsible for the ratification of the Constitution and hence the downfall of the Anti-Federalists.

Previous interpretations of this factional dichotomy have been made in terms of simple class difference—the rich *vs.* the poor—and of economic sectionalism. The author sees the cleavage as having been between the commercial elements and the self-sufficient farmers. Federalists were supported by merchants and all those linked with mercantile activities, such as mechanics and artisans, farmers in neighboring rural areas who depended upon the towns as markets for their produce, and the large planters of the prosperous river valleys. The Anti-Federalists derived their strength from subsistence farmers and all those whose economy did not draw them into the commercial orbit. They comprised a substantial portion of the population. But the Federalists were supported by the economic élite, who composed the majority both in government and at the ratifying conventions; they were more articulate, better organized, had more newspapers; and special circumstances in certain states favored their cause.

Professor Main's work is thorough and his conclusions provocative. His exacting study rescues an important group from the oblivion to which the verdict of history had relegated them.

The Federalists obtained their Constitution and, with the formation of the new government, dominated the political scene for twelve years. But domination did not produce harmony, and programmatic differences during Washington's first Administration led to the formation of political parties. Herbert J. Clancy, S.J., in **"The Democratic Party: Jefferson to Jackson"** (Fordham, $5), makes liberal and judicious use of manuscript materials to trace its history from the time of its founding to the electoral triumph of "Old Hickory." The book points up the genius of American politics—accommodation, adjustment, adaptation. While the general story is familiar, Father Clancy offers many facts and details that are not readily available in any other single work. One wishes that he had concerned himself more with the social, economic, and intellectual setting in which the Democratic Party developed.

By 1816, the Federalist Party had disintegrated as a viable national organization, its demise hastened by the dé-

Andrew Jackson — "accommodation, adjustment, adaptation."

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nouement of the War of 1812. The "second war for American independence" is dealt with by Bradford Perkins in **"Prologue to War: England and the United States 1805-1812"** (California, $7.95) with a breadth and comprehensiveness that make it a landmark of diplomatic history.

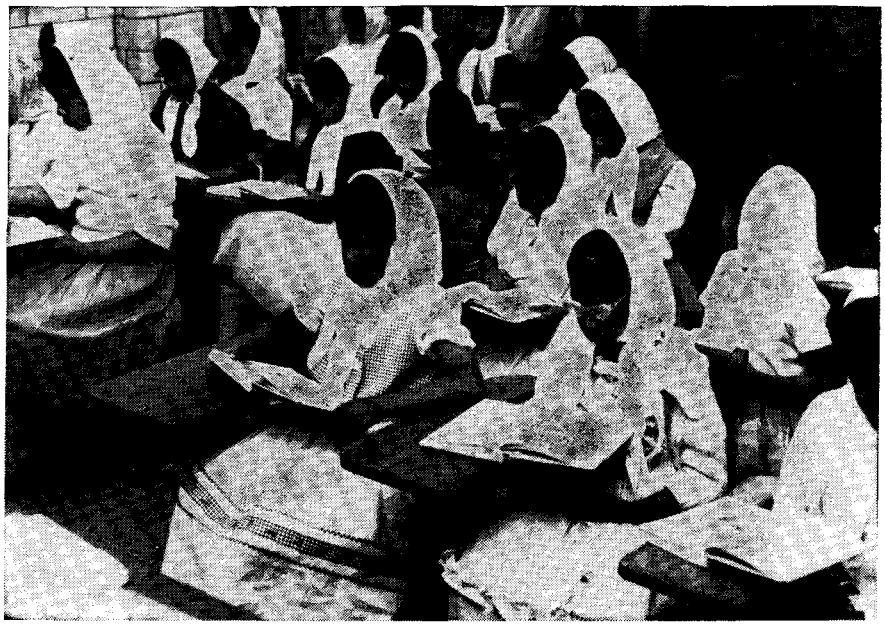
This is the first all-encompassing examination of the origins of the conflict since Henry Adams. Professor Perkins was the first American historian to be admitted to the Royal Archives at Windsor Castle, and he has used previously untapped British sources. With exactitude and discrimination he deals with the whole complex of circumstances that led to a battle neither of the nations wanted.

The study effectively demonstrates why previous interpretations, with their emphasis upon a single element, are inadequate. While the author duly notes the tangible ingredients of the relations between Great Britain and the United States, he gives equal consideration to national pride and sensitivity. As he sees it, the conflict was the culmination of many factors, including the bungling of leaders in both countries and the impact of British maritime policies on American neutral commerce. He indicates, however, that British trade restrictions were more injurious to U.S. national spirit than to its commercial welfare. Essentially, the move to war was an expression of the craving for national respectability, and emotion and chance contributed at least as much as other elements.

This account may have relevance for our own time. It describes the events leading to an armed confrontation in terms not only of rational self-interest, but of psychology and of irrational impulses by both leaders and the people.

While the results of the War of 1812 produced an efflorescence of national pride, the Hartford Convention and the favorable peace terms dealt a death blow to the Federalist Party. Its influence nevertheless persisted for a decade and a half in state and local politics, as Shaw Livermore, Jr., documents in his able monograph **"The Twilight of Federalism: The Disintegration of the Federalist Party 1815-1830"** (Princeton, $6). Federalist political aims shaped the direction of the Republicans and the formation of sectional alignments. With the election of Andrew Jackson and the re-establishment of two political parties, former Federalists and Republicans found their way into both. This study deals with a much neglected episode in the early party history of the nation, and is another example of the painstaking efforts of scholars to illumine relevant aspects of the foundations of our national life.

A Cause Half-Islamic, Half-Racial



—United Press International.

Students at the University of Islam, Chicago— "the beginning of a black supremacy movement"?

"Black Nationalism: A Search for an Identity in America," by E. U. Essien-Udom *(Chicago. 480 pp. $6.95), concerns the uprooted urban Negro who seeks personal and collective salvation in a new political religion. Lillian Smith is the author of "Killers of the Dream."*

By LILLIAN SMITH

E. U. ESSIEN-UDOM, a Nigerian, has written a sympathetic, well-documented study of the purposeless, uprooted urban Negro who, for his personal and collective salvation, looks toward the new political religion, half-Islamic, half-racial, which is called "The State." To be a part of something is his hunger. It is not difficult to see why such a Negro might join up with the "Black Muslims." Dr. Essien-Udom leans backward to show us the decencies of some of these people, their religious longing and hopes, and the kindliness and often puritanic behavior of their leaders. And one cannot help but be deeply moved by some of the interviews he records. But we of the Western world are still too close to Hitler to feel tolerant of this new movement. The people of Germany after their great losses in the First World War felt bereft of a national identity, and how did it all end? We know too well. Yet Hitler ostensibly was trying to meet the "needs" of the *petite bourgeoisie* with his talk of Nordic purity, blood, etc. The Black Muslims are a small minority, therefore we tend not to fear them. But whether or not we need to fear, we certainly need to understand them.

This book gives an honest if perhaps too sympathetic view of the Black Muslims. Dr. Essien-Udom says they are "searching for a national identity." Perhaps they are, but what they desperately need is to become identified with all Americans—and the whole world—by sharing in a common purpose. Such a purpose should have nothing to do with color, but to the Black Muslims it does; and here is the beginning of a black supremacy movement, which is as false and dangerous as any white supremacy movement could be. What is the difference? Both appeal to the mythic mind, both shun the reason, both plunge deep into a morass of color, "blood," loneliness, hate, and frustration. I think Dr. Essien-Udom

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recognizes the futility and danger, but I wish he had said so with more vehemence. I felt that in spite of his better judgment there was something about this movement that caught his deep sympathies.

The South, after the Civil War, made many of these same mistakes as its white people withdrew and searched for a lost identity when they should have been searching for a new purposeful future. They, too, blended their mystique of color with a peculiar and primitive form of religion. It is an old story: this desperate reaching out for false defenses, which inevitably turn into man's bitterest dangers.

I think Dr. Essien-Udom is a bit off base when he accuses the white man of deliberately building up an image of the Negro in order to make him feel inferior. Brain-washing, he suggests. The white man's actions and words certainly left many Negroes feeling weak and impotent, but the white man's motives were centered on himself: he was trying to find an image of himself that would make him feel ten feet tall. His moral and intellectual error was in equating a mythical feeling of superiority with actual strength. Both white and black have been deeply injured, each in a different way, by the white man's choice of a false image of himself. Today the white racist does not feel strong or superior, he merely feels arrogant and confused, and deep inside he, as a man, is as lost and bewildered as most black men; both have lost a view of a human future.

I found "Black Nationalism" a stimulating book, for it leaves me stirred and questioning.

EXCLUSIVE UNDERTAKINGS: Benjamin Quarles has done a good job in **"The Negro in the American Revolution"** (Chapel Hill, $6). The book is written in an excellent style; it is interesting and worthy of respect. The author quickly gains the reader's confidence by his good-humored, quietly witty, and humane manner of evaluating facts. Rather gently he makes his big point, which is that our nation has reluctantly, and never wholly, included Negroes in its great undertakings. —L.S.

A DREAM AND A PURPOSE: Someday somebody will write that great novel about the Underground Railroad and, when they do, Horatio T. Strother's **"The Underground Railroad in Connecticut"** (Wesleyan, $5) will be of immense help. It is fascinating reading, as are all accounts of this strange, courageous, and melodramatic venture. Once more one realizes how large a human loss is entailed in the losing of a dream and a purpose. —L.S.

RUSSIA

Presidium and Saintly Predecessors

By IVAR SPECTOR, *author of "An Introduction to Russian History and Culture" and "The First Russian Revolution: Its Impact on Asia"*

WITHIN recent years, an unprecedented number of scholarly works in the Russian field has been published in the United States. This country is rapidly becoming the foremost center of Slavic studies outside the USSR, surpassing in quantity and quality the older established centers of Western Europe. The significance of the university presses in this development is demonstrated by the books under consideration, all of which are of outstanding quality. Together, they span the history of Russia from the Kievan State to the present.

"Tsar and People: Studies in Russian Myths," by Michael Cherniavsky (Yale, $6), introduces to Western readers an unfamiliar apsect of Russian history—the origin and development over a thousand years of the myths of the "Holy Ruler" and "Holy Russia." The rulers of the Rurik dynasty (862-1598), canonized or uncanonized, were recognized as saints. This fascinating book contains a wealth of fresh material to substantiate the author's reasons for this attribution of saintliness to the rulers and holiness to the people. One factor Cherniavsky seems to have overlooked: the anarchic nature of Russian society prior to the advent of Rurik, which helped to create these myths. Under pressure from internal discontent and the external threat of Muslim expansion, the people were constrained to establish a regime of law and order. In other words, the Russian state was established in response to an emergency. Anyone who assumed the responsibility of ruling—and, according to the "Chronicle," the people resorted to a foreigner, Rurik, to do so—became *ipso facto* a martyr, and therefore a saint. As Cherniavsky points out in another connection, although without developing the point, "Andrew died a saint because he accepted the consequences of being a prince." The people's supreme sacrifice in delegating their authority to a ruler made them a holy people. Thus the land made holy by the ruler and the people became "Holy Russia."

Covering the same ten centuries of history, Jerome Blum's **"Lord and Peasant in Russia from the Ninth to the Nineteenth Century"** (Princeton, $12.50) appropriately commemorates the hundredth anniversary of the emancipation of Russian serfs (1861), the last of the Europeans held in bondage to be freed. Whereas Cherniavsky stresses the impact of myths on Russian history and institutions, Blum emphasizes economic factors, although not to the exclusion of political and humanitarian considerations. Indeed, in accounting for the abolition of serfdom, he rates above strictly economic circumstances such factors as humanitarian and liberal ideas, fear of a peasant revolt, the Crimean War, and Alexander II's decision that emancipation was indispensable for *"raisons d'état."* According to his own interpretation, this work is more than "a study in the economic history of Russia." It is also a study in the economic history of human freedom—a matter of particular pertinence today, since it reveals "how a few men were able to destroy the freedom of millions of their fellows, why this social injustice was allowed to endure for so long, and how men sought to lessen the injustice or to escape from it." With his basic economic approach, it is logical that Professor Blum should treat Russia as an integral part of Europe, rather than of Asia or Eurasia. For various Russian institutions, including serfdom, he finds corresponding parallels or counterparts in European history. His study makes an important contribution to a little-developed field.

The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University has a roster of outstanding publications dealing with the Tsarist and Soviet regimes. **"The Russian Provisional Government 1917,"** edited by Robert Paul Browder and Alexander F. Kerensky (3 vols., $30), is one of the most useful and timely to come from this Institution to date. Because the democratic Provisional Government which lasted but eight months, from March to November 1917, was sandwiched between the downfall of the Romanov dynasty and the Bolshevik Revolution, it has received scant attention from historians. Its objectives, as well as its legislative, administrative, and political

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record, have been distorted both by unhappy Russian refugees and by the victorious Bolsheviks. This work therefore fills an important gap. It includes more than 1,400 documents, most of which were previously unavailable in English, that make both the downfall of Nicholas II and the triumph of the Bolsheviks more meaningful. The assistance of Alexander Kerensky, former prime minister of the Provisional Government, in the preparation of these sources adds greatly to their value.

Two other books, **"Russian Historians and the Soviet State,"** by Konstantin F. Shteppa (Rutgers, $10), and **"Political Control of Literature in the USSR, 1946-1959,"** by Harold Swayze (Harvard, $5.95), examine the situation of Soviet writers. Much has been written on this issue; but the late Professor Shteppa has contributed his intimate knowledge as a Soviet historian and former rector of the University of Kiev. The book includes a chapter on "Anti-Americanism." To carry the study beyond the date of the author's death (1958), two statements made by the Communist Party in 1960 on the proper role of historical studies have been included in an appendix. In tracing the zigzag course of Soviet "literary politics," Professor Swayze, who spent nine months at Moscow University, concentrates on writers whose works have aroused controversy. His conclusion—that the Party has never entirely achieved its goal of eliminating from "belles-lettres" all that is inimical to the Soviet way of life—does not lead him to anticipate that a new generation of Soviet writers will be substantially freer from conformist and traditional values.

In her highly specialized but easy-to-read **"Britain, Russia, and the Armed Neutrality of 1780"** (Yale, $8.75) Isabel de Madariaga, daughter of the famous philosopher and wife of Leonard Schapiro, has filled a conspicuous gap in the history of European diplomacy during the American Revolutionary period. This study of eighteenth-century "neutralism" is of special interest today in a world confronted by a similar phenomenon, albeit under new circumstances and with a different set of neutrals. With Imperial Russia at the helm as champion of "free ships, free goods," the League of Armed Neutrality, far from being a "*Nullité Armée*," in reality "provided a system into which neutral nations could fit, a kind of third force in Europe." The author emphasizes in particular the oft-neglected correlation between Russia's sponsorship of the League and her growing concern for the independence and expansion of her foreign trade, until in 1783 Catherine II unhesitatingly sacrificed the neutral code on the altar of Crimean annexation. The trials and tribulations of Sir James Harris, England's Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1777-1783, and his close association with Prince Potemkin provide the framework for this narrative, which reveals only too clearly the eighteenth-century problems in negotiating with the Russians.

The most challenging of the books under review, partly because of the vital importance of the subject matter, is **"Russian Foreign Policy: Essays in Historical Perspective,"** edited by Ivo J. Lederer (Yale, $10). The contributors are nineteen American scholars, most of them well known in the Russian field, and the collection is an outgrowth of a conference held at Yale University in April 1961. It interprets Tsarist and Soviet foreign policy over the past century, emphasizing "the interaction of the permanent and transient in Russian policies," and the extent to which the year 1917 proved to be "a watershed" in Russian foreign relations.

Some of the most stimulating essays deal with generalized topics or concepts, such as the pattern of Russian objectives, the connection between "Nationalism, Panslavism, and Communism," the impact of Russian domestic conditions on her foreign policy, and the analysis of Russian attitudes toward the West. A substantial part of the book is devoted to the presentation of Russian foreign policy within the framework of geographical areas—Europe, the Balkans, the Middle East, the Far East, Africa, and America. There is a refreshing lack of conformity on such issues as the extent of continuity (or discontinuity) between Tsarist and Soviet policy, and Tsarist-Soviet success in developing a foreign policy in line with Russian national interests.

One of the "broad issues" raised in the book is the floundering of Tsarist policies and diplomacy due to the lack of "a connecting idea and adequate coordination between the central authority and its executors in the field." The diagnosis is valid, although the factors producing this anomaly, which still prevails, might have been clarified. To this reviewer, it appears to have stemmed from the fact that the central authority was strategically minded while its agents in the field were expected to practice the art of diplomacy. Although diplomacy may, and usually does, involve strategy, basically it implies the settlement of disputes (or efforts to settle them) through negotiation and mutual compromise. Strategy (generalship) is a military term, implying a plan of action against an opponent.

In brief, this book calls for a new diplomacy adapted to the requirements of a rapidly changing world. The impression is given that it is designed not only for English-speaking readers, scholars, and diplomats, but also for their counterparts in the Soviet Union. It appeals to the consciences of Americans and Russians for negotiation based on sound comparative knowledge ("historical truth"), in order that mankind may "cosurvive"—ideas that find their best expression in the Prologue by George Vernadsky and the Epilogue by George F. Kennan. These essays should be translated into Russian.

—Drawing by Sergei Soudeikin from "La Vie et les Moeurs en Russie," by G. K. Loukomski.

A "land made holy by the ruler and the people."

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Ancient Cultures, Imported Goals

—*Monkmeyer.*

Tokyo—"implications for nations entering the 'modernization stream.'"

By ROBERT A. BURTON, *specialist in Chinese and Communist affairs.*

SO FAR as studies of twentieth-century China are concerned political science in many ways seems to be about at the stage that characterized physics before the legendary apple landed on Newton's head. This state of affairs is much less the case with regard to Japan. Political scientists, both Japanese and foreign, have devoted a good deal of enterprising effort to identifying the political structures and process at work there.

Theirs is not an easy job. For Japan, like China, has had to cope with the abrasive interaction of an ancient culture and an essentially novel set of imported basic values and goals. The result is that her political processes apparently still are developmental rather than relatively stable. But in Japan's case, at least, demonstrable progress toward understanding this developing condition is being made.

Proof that exciting work is being done in the field is contained in **"Parties and Politics in Contemporary Japan,"** by Robert A. Scalapino and Junnosuke Masumi (California, $3.75). The authors announce their work to be a primitive, pioneering voyage into the essentially unexplored world of comparative politics. Pioneering it may be, but it obviously is far from primitive. It contains many implications for nations entering the "modernization stream."

The historical background they sketch to contemporary Japanese politics is undertaken within the framework of this dynamic definition of culture: "To us, culture is the product of an infinitely complex combination of forces, constantly in flux and to some extent in conflict, but wherein the dominant uniform traits of any given moment serve as major determinants of the attitudes and actions of various human groups."

In exploring social and political changes historically, they stress the importance of the point in time when a country enters the "modernization stream." For a given economic stage does not produce a given set of political institutions and processes. Indeed, in addition to cultural differences, they point out that this time element is what makes the non-Western world significantly different from the so-called "advanced Western societies."

Resources are another key factor in their analysis of social and political changes. Location, topography, climate, size of area, and natural and human resources are all involved in their concept of resources.

Dealing with such factors in the historical sketch, the authors then undertake a cautious measurement of the socioeconomic composition of the Japanese political party élite, the relative importance of interest groups in party structure and organization, and the elements affecting Japanese voting behavior at present. They have attempted to isolate broad, basic political trends, and they appear to have done so brilliantly. And, finally, they have tried out the hypotheses they have developed as to political structures and processes on the May-June 1960 incident which, among other things, forced President Eisenhower to cancel his visit to Japan.

This short book provides a wonderfully handy framework for viewing Japanese political developments. It is something of a do-it-yourself kit in this respect. Japanese and U.S. parties and political processes are so fundamentally different that most of us need such a kit. More than that, though, it is a ground-breaking undertaking in the field of comparative politics of far greater importance than its slender size might suggest.

"The Japanese People and Foreign Policy," by Douglas H. Mendel, Jr. (California, $6.50), is a study of public opinion since the peace treaty was signed in 1952. It augments in detailed, systematic fashion the innumerable public-opinion surveys the Japanese themselves constantly carry out. Through such surveys, rather more than through voting records, one learns where feelings run high, how high they run and, depending upon who holds the feelings, what ought to be done about them. And since democracy in Japan still appears to be a fragile thing rather than an entrenched institution, Professor Mendel's book contains a good many danger signals for Japanese political parties and U.S. foreign policy. Either or both, through inept behavior, could cause Japan to abandon her democratic experiment.

From the standpoint of political science, probably a good deal more information about China needs to be accumulated before many pioneer voyages into the imperfectly known world of comparative politics can be attempted for that country. Just the period from roughly the turn of the century until the Chinese Communists came to national power in 1949, for example, has received little systematic attention. Yet these were vital years. During them republicanism failed and Communism succeeded.

Two recent books that contribute to filling gaps in our knowledge of the

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period are **"Huang Hsing and the Chinese Revolution,"** by Chun-tu Hsueh (Stanford, $5.75), and **"Yuan Shih-k'ai (1859-1916),"** by Jerome Ch'en (Stanford, $6). Both are biographical studies long needed in English. Neither claims to be definitive.

Huang Hsing died only five years after helping to topple the Manchu dynasty in 1911. He seems to have been essentially a practical revolutionist rather than a theorist. It could easily be argued, though, that he attracted more interesting and creative people around him than Sun Yat-sen usually did. During the years of revolutionary effort that led up to 1911, Huang Hsing generally was in command of activities in China while Sun Yat-sen remained abroad raising money for the cause. Mr. Hsueh inevitably casts some well-aimed barbs at the inflated legend of Sun Yat-sen in seeking to give Huang Hsing the historical stature he deserves but seldom receives. Furthermore, he chronicles with hard-eyed objectivity the depressingly regular failures of revolutionary undertakings in China prior to the fall of the dynasty.

There are those who regard the 1911 revolution itself as a failure. If it was, surely the revolutionary approach of Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing was wanting in effectiveness. Unfortunately, the scope of Mr. Hsueh's study of Huang Hsing did not allow for a delineation of this revolutionary approach.

The biography of Yuan Shih-k'ai by Jerome Ch'en describes the most powerful upholder of the imperial dynasty which Huang Hsing devoted himself to overthrowing. Incongruously, Yuan Shih-k'ai also became the first president of the Republic of China, Sun Yat-sen having briefly served as provisional president. It is no mean trick to be more royalist than the king one day and then to head the revolutionary government the next. Yet that is what happened in this perhaps most curious of twentieth-century revolutions. The author does not explore the political processes at work in China at the time that made this situation possible. He does, however, give a wonderfully useful account of the wild power shiftings and fiscal maneuverings of the period of Yuan Shih-k'ai's reign, which ended with his death in 1916, the year that Huang Hsing died. In the problems Yuan and China faced during those hectic years there is fascinating historical background material for viewing the years of Chiang K'ai-shek's supremacy on the mainland.

Possibly an odd place to look for an elucidation of some Chinese political processes is in a book on religion. But they turn up in **"Religion in Chinese Society,"** by C. K. Yang (California, $9.50). This major work is a searching sociological analysis of Chinese religious behavior. It deserves a far more comprehensive review as such than space permits here. One of its chapters, in any event, is entitled "Religion and Political Rebellion." In it and elsewhere in the book, Mr. Yang describes the historical political role of "secular religious societies," most of which are generally referred to as "secret societies." Traditionally in China, he observes, there has been ". . . an intimate relation between religious forces and political movements, arising from the domestic population, which seriously weakened the dynastic rule and finally helped to bring about its collapse." Of course, such movements were committed to establishing a new imperial dynasty. Others have pointed to the political activities of secret societies without dwelling upon, or acknowledging, the essentially religious nature of most of them.

The author refers only in passing to the fact that secular religious societies took part in overthrowing the

(*Continued on page* 53)

7 BOOKS OF IMPORTANCE FROM STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

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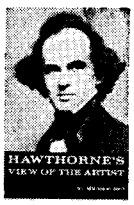

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ECONOMICS

Let the Policy Fit the Needs

"Economic Development in Perspective," by John Kenneth Galbraith *(Harvard. 74 pp. $2.50), criticizes current literature and policies for oversimplifying the requirements of the growth process. Arthur E. Burns is professor of economics and graduate dean of The George Washington University.*

By ARTHUR E. BURNS

MR. GALBRAITH's new book is a brief, thoughtful, and provocative review of the major issues in the economic development process. First offered as a lecture series in India, where the author is United States Ambassador, the material has been rearranged for publication; but it still bears the unmistakable imprint of the original medium. The main points are lucidly advanced, although the brevity imposed by a decent regard for the original audience leaves the reader with less than he wants. But both the lectures and the present volume seek only "to put the development task into clear and simple perspective."

The tone is generally critical of the recent literature, basic assumptions, and official policies in the economic development process. Present emphasis on the bits and pieces, on the technical components of the growth process, contrasts with the cosmic view of Adam Smith, Malthus, and Mill. Clearly Mr. Galbraith seeks to fill the philosophical gap.

In assessing both current literature and developmental policy here and abroad, the author rightly criticizes the attitude that "development is possible in any underdeveloped country" if only the missing elements—technical knowledge, capital, specially trained manpower, and a sound plan — are provided. This faulty diagnosis invites waste; there is no simple prescription suitable for all countries indiscriminately labeled "underdeveloped" and ranging from utterly backward to rapidly developing states. Economic development is a process, a sequence of stages like beads on a string, with requirements that vary greatly. India and Pakistan can productively use capital and technical knowledge that would

John Kenneth Galbraith — "generally critical."

be wasted in some new African states that lack the basic elements of good government, education, and social justice. This, of course, is now well known, but the point needs repetition.

Mr. Galbraith offers some sensible advice to the underdeveloped countries: borrow from others, but do so carefully—foreign loans hold dangers if they obscure the need to earn capital; advanced technology is pointless unless suited to specific needs; borrowing a superstructure of costly public service organizations can simply waste resources, because such organizations are more likely a result than a cause of economic development; avoid the frills of higher education, which only rich nations with resources to waste can afford. Here the book is at its best.

There is a chapter on planning that raises more questions than it answers. A good plan must provide a strategy that defines the indispensable elements in growth; other elements, no matter how worth while, can be forgotten. If one has faith in development plans, the author's prescriptions are sensible: plan discriminately and no more than necessary.

Education is regarded as an investment, one that yields more than the brick and mortar type. This is a matter of faith, and may confuse cause and effect. But there is some good advice: do not borrow blindly the educational patterns of the advanced countries, where educational resources are squandered. As part of the investment process education is purposive, and therefore subject to control in order to assure optimum results. Mr. Galbraith touches briefly on some of the disquieting questions raised by this point.

The final chapter deals with the instrument of economic progress: the corporate entity or personality, whether privately or publicly owned. Essential to the corporate personality is "autonomy, the independence to pursue specified goals . . ." in a manner akin to the free individual personality. Such autonomy is the key to timely decision, which is the *sine qua non* of action. Outside interference in decision-making, whether from stockholders, politicians, or bureaucrats, is disruptive and possibly disastrous. The goal of the private corporation is clear, and government corporations must have an equally clear goal — earnings, Mr. Galbraith proposes, adequate to finance corporate growth. Given this aim, corporate autonomy should rule. Mr. Roger Blough would wistfully agree.

NATIONAL HUSBANDRY: Carter Goodrich's studies of the controversies surrounding internal improvements in the United States during the first half of the nineteenth century are well known to economic historians. Now, with his collaborators, he returns in **"Canals and American Economic Development"** (Columbia, $7.50) to the subject with a study of canal-building and its relationship to the development of the American economy. As historical narrative the book is fascinating; as careful analysis of economic and social processes it illuminates the better and the worse ways of stimulating growth under the circumstances of time and place that then existed.

Among the major subjects investigated are how and why New York State finally chose the longer and apparently more expensive route for the canal from the head of navigation in the Hudson River to the Great Lakes, by connecting it with Lake Erie instead of with Lake Ontario as had been suggested in Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin's proposal for a national system of transportation. The book also makes clear how and why Pennsylvania made the mistake of choosing to build a "main line" canal instead of a railroad between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. It shows why the New Jersey canals were built by private companies, what role was played by government initiative in all three of these cases, and how canal-building cycles arose in large part because competitive states and regions did most of the planning and construc-

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Manner of Speaking

THE BOOK BANNERS: The following ten writers are arranged in alphabetical order: Balzac, Baudelaire, Faulkner, Joyce, Lawrence, Henry Miller, John O'Hara, Swinburne, Edmund Wilson, and Zola. What they have in common is that all of them have won a place of esteem in Western letters, and that all of them have found themselves, either literally or through their writings, summoned to court on charges of indecency, obscenity, or some related offense against public morality.

These ten are only a partial list of authors who have so suffered at the hands of the law, but they are enough to indicate that the law has no cause for pride in the history of its excursions into literature.

To be sure, every seriously written book eventually wins free of the restraint of censors. I have heard it argued, therefore, that censorship can be brushed aside as, at worst, a temporary nuisance. So is an unfair jail sentence, but it manages to be nuisance enough in its time. The fact is that book banning, unless it is systematically and vigorously opposed, could intimidate publishers into shying away from every piece of writing in which the author breaks away from convention.

For though the battle does pass on from one title to another, the publisher engaged in defending his editorial judgment, his freedom of the press, and his commercial investment, is made to fight against unfair odds.

As John O'Hara and his publishers learned in the unsavory persecution-at-law of "Ten North Frederick," legal actions against a book, against a bookseller, or against author and publisher can be initiated in so many jurisdictions that it becomes impossible to defend every front. In one of many instances, O'Hara's book was successfully defended in Detroit only to have the same action brought against it in the next county. No publisher can afford to carry his legal fight across the nation, or even across a single state, county by county. The book banners can make themselves a nuisance not necessarily by right, but by exhaustion of the means to defend the right. The publisher, moreover, having committed his funds to the publication of a book he values, must often spend in its defense far more than the book can earn.

The position of the book banners is further strengthened by the fact that actions to suppress are now almost always initiated by public officials. There was a time when private organizations, such as Boston's fusty but adamant old Watch and Ward Society, brought actions in their own name, pursued the actions with their own funds, and left themselves responsibly open to countersuit for damages. Whatever else one may think of such fuss-budget organizations, they had the character to stand legally responsible for the moral positions they assumed.

Today, however, though book banning is often instigated by private organizations (such as, for example, the National Organization for Decent Literature, a Catholic censorship group whose lists of unloved books have provided the basis for many book-banning incidents), the action itself is legally initiated by a local prosecutor or chief of police. Such men cannot be counter-sued to any purpose. They have nothing to lose, they may well have something to gain in publicity, and they are, in fact, drawing public pay for the performance of duties that include their suppressions of books. But while the book banner's action is publicly underwritten, the publisher's defense must be paid for out of private funds.

Recent court decisions have made it all but inevitable that a publisher defending any seriously written book will eventually win his case if he fights it hard enough, long enough, and high enough—which is to say, expensively enough. The publisher's legal position is as firm as his pocketbook: he has the right to publish, but only if he can afford the legal fees.

Nor are the publisher's financial liabilities in such cases limited to his court costs. It is easy for him to be penalized commercially in the course of winning legally.

An action to suppress may begin as a civil action *in rem*, which is to say against the book itself. In Massachusetts, such civil actions are the usual procedure in book-banning cases. In other states, however, it is more likely that a criminal action will be brought and that it will begin with the arrest of a bookseller. The bookseller must then get in touch with a lawyer and undertake to pay a substantial fee. The fee, in all likelihood, will equal the profit the bookseller might have made from the sale of hundreds of copies of the book. Assume now that the publisher enters the case and, at considerable expense, wins it. Soon thereafter, the publisher's salesman calls in triumph upon the bookseller to take orders for the book. But the bookseller has had enough time in court and enough of paying lawyer's fees. How can he be sure a new action will not begin? He plays it safe and refuses to have anything to do with the book. The publisher has won in court but has lost his customer. In the "Ten North Frederick" case, O'Hara's publishers won only to lose in just this way.

It is, on all counts, an uneven contest. To defend his book, the publisher must pit his private resources against nothing less than the public till. He must face a needless multiplication of cases. (On this point it is worth noting that in its defense of "Tropic of Cancer," Grove Press repeatedly offered to withdraw the book in a given jurisdiction until a pending case in higher court had decided the issue, but that the local prosecutors refused the offer. They seem to want these multiplied cases, since obviously nothing but good publicity can follow for them in the local press, and without the disadvantage of offending any local interests worth political consideration). And, finally, the publisher stands likely to lose commercially even after he has established his expensive legal right—a right that was amply clear from the beginning. These are, I submit, patent abuses of the law.

THE LAW is, of course, a cumbersome thing. But if the law lacks the ability to rid itself of abusive procedures, then it is no longer law but a legal *rigor mortis*. Freedom of thought and freedom of the press are inseparable from the idea of the American democracy. The law that affirms these freedoms in spirit cannot safely permit their destruction by the cumbersomeness of its own procedures.

Freedom would be that much closer for all of us, had we a fairer procedure for censorship cases. One way to even things would be to speed all such cases to federal courts, the higher the better. Such cases properly belong there, since they involve both freedom of the press and interstate commerce. In such courts, as happens all but inevitably, the book would be cleared. If such clearance is then followed by a federal injunction against interference with the book, the local censors will be deprived of most of their unfair advantage.

Such a procedure is difficult if not impossible under present law, and to be sure, right and legality cannot always coincide. But when the law cannot solve the technical problems of bringing itself into consonance with the right, it has lost its final claim to existence. Law that breeds abuse is bad law. We need new legal procedures for censorship cases, or new legislation, or both. —JOHN CIARDI.

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The Bubble Gum Siren

SUE LYON, the pretty teen-ager who plays the title role of "Lolita," seemed to me to look all of fourteen or fifteen in the movie and, therefore, by strict Vladimir Nabokov definition, slightly beyond the nymphet stage of development. This makes for a subtle but important change in the story, for although the main events of the novel are followed with considerable accuracy, the "sick" hero, Humbert, does not appear to be so extreme a case of psychosexual unbalance. As James Mason plays him he is less of a grotesque and is possessed of much more human feeling. Consequently, by the end, he is very close to a tragic figure. His passion for the underage waif he has adopted and made his mistress goes well beyond the physical. He really cares for the girl. She is an improper love object, but a love object nevertheless.

I rather suspect that by allowing us to assume the girl is a bit older than Nabokov had her, Stanley Kubrick has managed to save the movie from what might have been unpleasantness. As it is, it is hardly to be recommended for teen-agers. Production Code officials and the Legion of Decency may be convinced that nothing unseemly takes place, but it does not require a reading of the book to know that Humbert and the girl are sharing the same bed. What is remarkable about Kubrick's handling of the relationship is that, if he has not made it palatable, he has at least made it dramatically understandable.

Throughout, in fact, this young and enormously talented director has found a way of treading carefully among the Nabokov mixture of the grotesque, the real, the fantastic, and the farcical, and has emerged with a graceful, compassionate study of a basically sensitive and intelligent man whose emotional needs and compulsions overpower, let us say, his moral sense. This may have been in the novel, too, somewhat obscured by all the verbal pyrotechnics; but Nabokov, with his script, and Kubrick, with his direction, have made it clearer. Those who shuddered at the very notion of filming "Lolita" are in for a surprise, for we have in this picture nothing less than the most accomplished piece of American film making seen in some time.

Stanley Kubrick and his partner-producer, James B. Harris, avoided major studio auspices after acquiring the rights to the novel, but obtained independent financing and went to England to make the main portions of the picture. Once finished, it was put on the auction block, and MGM came in as the distributor. This procedure, unusual and speculative, left Kubrick to his own casting and directorial devices. He concocted a truly brilliant opening to set the tragicomic mood: Humbert tracks the degenerate Clare Quilty, a television writer, to his baronial home, and after a game of ping-ping played with champagne bottles as obstacles, guns him down. There hasn't been a scene of equal imaginativeness in movies since, perhaps, "Citizen Kane."

Kubrick and Nabokov decided to eliminate entirely the book's long introductory explanation of Humbert's peculiarity. For dramatic purposes this was wise. We get the drift, of course, once Humbert sets eyes on the girl as she sun-bathes in a ridiculous bikini costume in her mother's New England back yard, a comment in itself on the confused moral climate in which youngsters these days dwell. And there is a brief reference to Humbert's fascination with "nymphets" in a passage he reads aloud from his diary. From there on, Humbert's problem emerges through implication from a series of lugubrious, mad, and anguished adventures with first the mother, and then the daughter.

As Charlotte Haze, Shelley Winters is dreary, whining, and pathetic, always obtaining just the proper nuance. For Peter Sellers there is the superb role of Clare Quilty, whose moral degeneracy is symbolically related to his professional status as a rich television hack. Appearing in a variety of guises and voices, he is exquisitely, excruciatingly funny as a debonair seducer at a high school dance, as he pretends to be a psychiatry professor, and as he bedevils Humbert on the telephone. And Sue Lyon is fascinating to watch as the girl painfully wise beyond her years, an adolescent blankly insensitive to Humbert's hangdog, demanding, impossible love for her. This astonishing movie may have a wide appeal because of its sensational elements, but this does not mean that it is not maturely done. For all the sometimes sly, sometimes savage humor, there is an understanding of Humbert's moral disease at its heart, and this makes it more moral, actually, than a good many of Hollywood's so-called "clean" pictures.

—HOLLIS ALPERT.

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Bringing Up Thought-Leaders

RELATIONS between the ad men and the broadcasters, generally symbiotic, are strained again on Madison Avenue. One issue is something called "product separation" in television commercials. A few agencies have withdrawn time billings because stations insist on spacing commercials for similar products less than fifteen minutes apart. But, in addition, signs of basic intellectual differences have also appeared. A recent showing of "The Ad Man (Thought-Leader Version)," a new film produced by the American Association of Advertising Agencies, provoked a panel of advertisers to strong words. Commented one agency executive: "To hell with calling (intellectual) thought-leaders thought-leaders." "The real thought-leaders," said another, "are those in advertising who communicate with the people (potential purchasers)."

The Television Information Office (National Association of Broadcasters), nevertheless, continues to lobby persuasively for the favor of the alleged influentials; and it urged in a recent pamphlet ("In the Public Interest") that print-oriented people watch the good things on television more often.

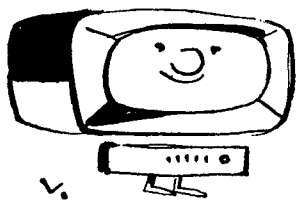
One result, the pamphlet, suggested, with rather soft-focus logic, would be that cultural exposure would be more successfully pushed to the total society, including the "uninterested" who watch television only for entertainment. In the course of the pitch, TIO skilfully touched a few cold bases in the popular game of debating about television. It nudged one small warm one when it took a gentle poke at two national groups working in the hard vineyards of making television better—The National Congress of Parents and Teachers (PTA) and The National Association for Better Radio and Television (NAFBRAT).

The pamphlet noted that professional TV critics often disagree among themselves about the quality of programs, and then it added: "Organizations with identical objectives may also come up with opposite judgments." It listed evaluations by the two groups of several children's programs. Of "Heckle and Jeckle," NAFBRAT said: ". . . a cartoon series of excellent quality. . . ." About the same series PTA commented: ". . . just a heap of rubbish." And so on. As a member of NAFBRAT's Board of Directors, I am privy to the group's rebuttal. Mrs. Clara S. Logan, president, explains in a missive from Los Angeles headquarters that: "We evaluate programs over a long period of time, and do not recommend any series if not consistent in quality. Further, our evaluation is done by a committee who looks and listens and then meets for discussion. So many organizations just send out sheets for people to fill in."

TIO makes an obvious case. Independent evaluating groups may have comparably rigorous standards and procedures, and still come up with different judgments. This gambit falls lower than TIO's usually sophisticated intellectual position, and is hardly calculated to win friends among thought leaders.

The important question is what do you do with the *fact* of disagreement? TIO seems to employ it here to cancel out criticism of special, motivated groups and to thrust the judgment of television more firmly into the hands of "hundreds of broadcasters and millions of viewers."

TIO should have said to NAFBRAT and PTA: "*Why* do you disagree? What are your criteria for judgment? Are they sharp enough? Continue to criticize, but refine your instruments. What can we do to help you pursue more precise standards by which television may be more helpfully judged?"



It may have sent along to the differing judges "Studies in the Mass Media," a bulletin of the National Council of Teachers of English, with essays designed for developing discrimination in TV viewing. An author compares "Those Television Lawyers – Perry Mason and the 'Defenders'" and judges one program better than the other. I disagree with his conclusion, but I welcome his earnest effort to solve the philosophically refractory problem of why anything is better than any other thing. Absolutes may continue to elude us, but the pursuit of common standards is imperative if we are not to exalt subjective relativism to a quantitative absolute in the search for a generally more satisfactory television.

—Robert Lewis Shayon.

IN NEW YORK'S THEATRES

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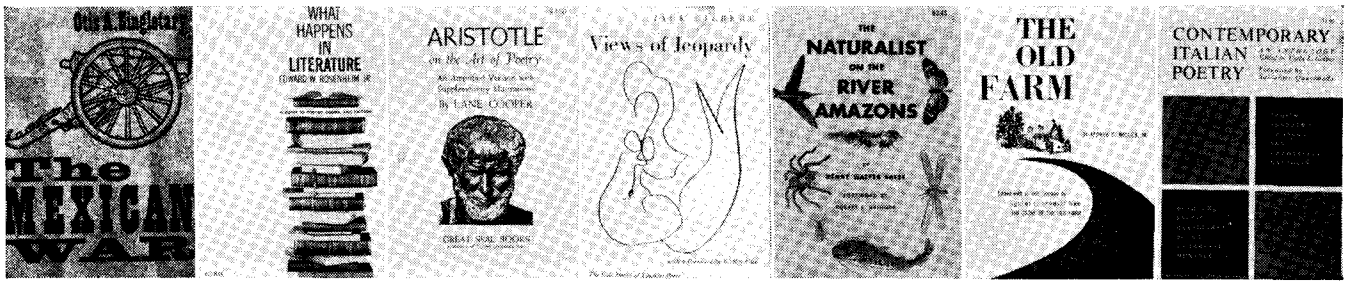

PICK OF THE PAPERBACKS

EVERYONE LIKES a prizewinner, university presses notwithstanding. But when Ernest Borek's **"The Atoms Within Us"** ($1.95) won the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Award, Columbia was a bit taken aback. They hadn't realized that this sober study of biochemistry qualified as "the best science book for youth." It only goes to show, say the Columbia sages wisely, that a good book, clear and readable, can be understood by even the youngest readers. . . . Almost lost among the impressive paperbacks from the university presses is Tennessee's lone contribution, a completely charming, colorfully illustrated guide to **"Great Smoky Mountain Wildflowers" ($1).** —ROLLENE W. SAAL.

REPORTS FROM THE PRESSES:

CHICAGO: "We like paperbacks so much that we plan to launch thirty-one new titles from June through October. Our Phoenix series started with seven titles in 1956 and has just sold its millionth copy. . . ."—*Margaret Heber.*

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—*Isabel Slater.*

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—*Gordon Hubel.*

RUTGERS: "One of the exciting aspects of publishing New Jersey classics in paperback is the new possibilities it has opened for sales outlets. Facilities that had never heard of Rutgers or its Press are now displaying our books in specially designed paperback racks—gift shops, drugstores, restaurants, even airports. It seems they have opened up a whole new world." —*Betty Zirnite.*

COLUMBIA: "We are issuing newer books in paperback now. Of the six paperbacks we will publish in October, three are very recent publications. As the list has grown and we have consequently become more committed to paperback publishing, we have become increasingly competitive in the selection of titles." —*Jacqueline Rigano.*

NOTRE DAME: "We changed our format to add variety and to suit our readers' convenience, presenting a wider book to hold while reading .. . We have in process more paperbacks and we hope to continue to hold the line in quality in every way as well as to expand each season." —*Thomas H. Donohue.*

USA

Twenty-six years after its original publication, Robert Hutchins's **"The Higher Learning in America"** (Yale, $1.25) remains a vigorous appraisal of our educational system and standards. In a new preface, Mr. Hutchins writes of the competitive drive in America to beat the Russians in an education race: "It is altogether likely that if the American people are as intelligent as they can be, they will be ahead of Russia. But if they base their educational program on the desire to stay or get ahead of Russia, they are surrendering their educational destiny to Russia. . . ."

Another book that has found its way into paperback thanks to a university press is **"A Preface to Politics"** (Ann Arbor, $2.25), Walter Lippmann's wise, sober essays on statecraft.

In **"Power and Democracy in America"** (Notre Dame, $1.95), Peter F. Drucker, Robert A. Dahl, and Delbert C. Miller, of New York University, Yale, and Indiana University respectively, discuss the dangers and promises of the tremendous growth in government, unions, lobbies, in fact every institution of our society.

"American Philanthropy" (Chicago, $1.75), by Robert H. Bremmer, traces the path of philanthropy from colonial days to the present, including not only mammoth government-giving but the big private spenders like Carnegie ($350 million) and Rockefeller ($530 million).

POETRY

The university presses have ranged far and wide in their poetry publications. They have been attentive to such classic works as Lane Cooper's **"Aristotle on the Art of Poetry"** (Great Seal Books, Cornell, $1.50) and Whitman's **"Leaves of Grass"** in a handsome facsimile of the 1860 edition (Great Seal, $2.25).

But they have not ignored the moderns. Yale particularly has been a pioneer in publishing original poetry in paperbacks. Among recent volumes in the Yale Series of Younger Poets are Jack Gilbert's **"Views of Jeopardy,"** George Starbuck's **"Bone Thoughts,"** and Alan Dugan's **"Poems"** ($1.25 each).

Boris Pasternak's **"In the Interlude: Poems 1945-1960"** (Oxford, $1.50) is often concerned with the passing of time, as in these lines from "Autumn": "You are the blessing on my baneful way,/ When life has depths worse than disease can reach, / And courage is the only root of beauty, / And it is this that draws us each to each."

"Contemporary Italian Poetry" (University of California, $1.95), edited by Carlo L. Golino with a Foreword by Salvatore Quasimodo, lays emphasis on what has come to be called the "hermetic" school. Happily, the poems appear in both English and Italian.

Like many another fiction writer—Faulkner, for one—Willa Cather began as a poet. **"April Twilights"** (Bison Books, Nebraska, $1.95) was her first

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published book. These poems are accompanied by helpful textual, biographical, and interpretative notes.

LITERATURE

If you have not yet made the acquaintance of Japanese Noh drama, a good introduction is **"The Old Pine Tree"** (Bison Books, Nebraska, $1.95), translated by Majoto Ueda, who has also written a cogent introduction to these five fourteenth-century plays.

"Franz Kafka Today" (Wisconsin, $1.95) contains eighteen essays from here and abroad by such men as R. W. Stallman, Max Brod, and Clement Greenberg. Six of the pieces were written for this volume, and lend further support to the growing stature of Kafka. In **"Chaucer Criticism"** (Notre Dame, Vol. 1, $1.45; Vol. 2, $1.95), the editors have assembled an equally distinguished collection of critical essays by such renowned scholars as George Lyman Kitteredge and C. S. Lewis.

For those of us who continue to be seized with a need to return to fundamentals, **"What Happens in Literature"** (Phoenix Books, Chicago, $1.25), by Edward W. Rosenheim, Jr., is a sensible little book to serve as introduction to form in literary art.

"The Humanities" (Wisconsin, $1.50) celebrates the hundredth anniversary of the founding of that great institution on the shores of Lake Mendota. These essays are the result of a symposium, and the authors are Howard Mumford Jones, Eliseo Vivas, Cleanth Brooks, Nathan Pusey, and Serge Chermayeff.

HISTORY

You can't tell a book by its title, at least not Urban Tigner Holmes, Jr.'s **"Daily Living in the Twelfth Century: Based on the Observations of Alexander Neckam in London and Paris"** (Wisconsin, $1.95), which is nowhere near as special and academic as it sounds. Actually, it's an uncommonly interesting study, following the trail of a medieval man's journey from England to Paris, stopping along the way to visit inns, manor houses, churches.

George Clarke Sellery's **"The Renaissance"** (Wisconsin, $1.50) is a neat, compact little book, an essay rather than a history, in which the new humanism is exemplified by such men as Dante, Gutenberg, and Rembrandt.

Bernard Norling's **"Towards a Better Understanding of History"** (Notre Dame, $1.95) was intended for college freshmen, but others will certainly benefit from this lucid explanation of history's value to today's world. Also included are some fascinating sidelights on historical mysteries.

Otis Singletary's **"The Mexican War"** (Chicago, $1.75) reminds the reader of our "forgotten war," which led to the acquisition of the Southwest, the gold rush of '49, and eventually, one supposes, to Hollywood.

DRAMA

Three interesting paperbacks by regular trade publishers have appeared recently. From the English stage comes **"F'ings Ain't Wot They Used T'be"** (Evergreen, $1.75), which seems to be a British version of "Guys and Dolls." It's a musical comedy, all about gamblers who go straight and cops who go crooked, set to a Cockney beat. Our information about playwright Frank Norman is limited to the book's cover, which states that he served time in a few British prisons, didn't begin to write until he was twenty-seven, and is the author of two autobiographies.

Two contemporary American plays now in paperback are **"Sweet Bird of Youth"** (Signet, 50¢) and William Gibson's **"The Miracle Worker"** (Bantam, 40¢). In the preface to his play, Tennessee Williams defends himself against the charge of violence: "If there is any truth to the Aristotelian idea that violence is purged by its poetic representation on a stage, then it may be that my cycle of violent plays have had a moral justification after all . . . I have always felt a release from the sense of meaninglessness and death when a work of tragic intention has seemed to me to have achieved that intention . . ."

AN A FOR ATTRACTIVE book design goes to the university presses that have distinguished themselves by publishing unusually handsome paperbacks. Among the most imaginative is **"Poems from the Greek Anthology"** (Ann Arbor original, $1.75), translated with great good humor by Kenneth Rexroth, and illustrated with drawings by Geraldine Sakall that are as witty, gay, and impudent as the poems themselves.

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Shapers of the Modern Temper

By GEOFFREY BRUUN, *author of "Europe in Evolution, 1415-1815," and other studies.*

THE FIVE works considered here might serve as provocative reading for a course on the history of European thought. They emphasize themes that have shaped the Western intellectual tradition since the close of the Middle Ages. Religion, science, exploration, evolution, and Socialism all played major parts in fashioning the modern temper.

The most persistent quest of European thought during the past five centuries has been the search for a principle of authority. When Joan of Arc was born in 1412 the Catholic Church was already rent by the Great Schism. Her brief and dramatic career must be viewed against this background of controversy—the disputes between rival popes, between popes and councils, between the councils and the heresiarchs. John Hus and Jerome of Prague were condemned and sent to the stake by the Council of Constance. Fifteen years later Joan was condemned by a council of French ecclesiastics and burned at Rouen.

It was significant that these martyrs had stirred the nascent nationalism of the Czechs and the French, and nationalism was to become a new principle, a new religion. Twenty-five years after Joan died, when her irresolute dauphin had become Charles the Victorious, he had the verdict against her reversed. This "rehabilitation trial" is too often minimized. It was the first step in Joan's apotheosis, and also *"l'apothéose politique de Charles VII."* The second trial certified that Joan's actions (and Charles' victories) were inspired by God and not by the devil.

In **"The Judgements of Joan"** (Harvard, $5.50) Charles Wayland Lightbody, who is professor of history at the University of Saskatchewan, reassesses with skill and scholarship the vicissitudes of Joan's reputation. In his opinion, this second trial of Joan "was a proceeding which might well seem calculated to shake men's confidence in all authority." One ecclesiastical council had, in effect, passed judgment on another council no less august, and had convicted the earlier council of a monstrous error. It is not surprising that, two generations later, Luther could dare to affirm, "I trust neither in popes nor in councils, since they have often erred and contradicted themselves."

As the authority of the Church Universal waned, that of the national territorial states increased. For two centuries after the Protestants "substituted an infallible Bible for an infallible pope," *legitimate* power continued to enjoy a transcendental sanction. Kings, Protestant or Catholic, ruled by divine right. Yet the growing spirit of rationalism, which exposed the Donation of Constantine and the errors of Aristotle, could not fail in time to cast doubt on the "divine" credentials of kingship.

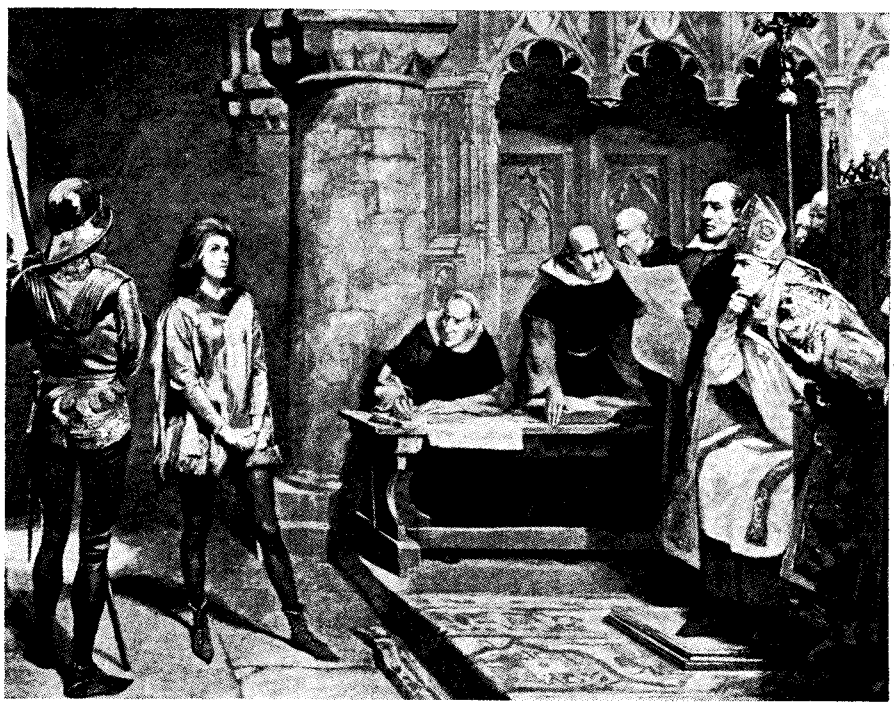
IT WAS the peculiar irony of Francis Bacon's career that he promoted science *and* defended kingship. Fulton H. Anderson, professor of philosophy at Toronto University, delivered three lectures on Bacon in 1957, as Arensberg Visiting Professor at the University of Southern California. Now expanded and published on the four hundredth anniversary of Bacon's birth, his study—**"Francis Bacon: His Career and Thought"** (Southern California, $7.50)—illuminates anew the power of Bacon's mind and the significance of his political downfall. Mr. Anderson explains succinctly:

> The cause for Bacon's trial was not the perversion of justice; that was never seriously entertained, even by his most ardent accusers. The charge against the Lord Chancellor was aimed at an official *persona*, a destructible representative and a symbol of a regime.

In the seventeenth-century clash between king and parliament Bacon became caught in the crossfire. Historically, however, he remains important as the exemplar of a far more significant revolution than that which angered James and destroyed Charles. "Printing, gunpowder and the magnet," Bacon observed presciently, ". . . these three have changed the whole face and state of things." Within three centuries his concept of man as the servant and interpreter of nature was to change the entire landscape of Western thought.

By the nineteenth century the march of science was challenging the infallible Bible of the Protestants as rudely as their predecessors had challenged the Church of Rome. Not only monarchs but all men found their divine origin in doubt. In **"Darwin and the Modern World View"** (Louisiana, $3.50) John C. Greene, of Iowa State University, describes the change and provides a worthy sequel to his 1959 study, "The Death of Adam."

Religious faith, which had survived the rationalist assaults of the eighteenth century, also maintained itself against



—*Bettmann Archive.*

"The Trial of Joan of Arc," by Frederick Roe.

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the scientific materialism of a later day. Professor Greene's new study makes this clear in four eloquent chapters—"Darwin and the Bible," "Darwin and Natural Theology," "Darwin and Social Science," and the conclusion. "A scientist," the author notes on his final page, "is a person seeking insight into the harmony of things." But—"The harmony and the human spirit seeking to comprehend it are there first. They are pre-scientific."

Darwin distrusted religious myths, and his pursuit of scientific knowledge brought him into conflict with theologians and humanists. Meanwhile, his Victorian contemporary David Livingstone, inspired by religious zeal, opened up Africa for Christian missions—and for the European imperialists who hastened to exploit his discoveries. There is a further touch of irony in the fact that some of the areas Livingstone explored have recently yielded Australopithecine fossils that help to corroborate Darwin's ideas contained in "The Descent of Man." The web of modern thought has a complex and contradictory pattern.

NO ONE has done more to revive interest in Livingstone's character and career than I. Shapera, professor of anthropology at the London School of Economics. He edited the Livingstone family letters in 1959, the "Private Journals, 1851-53" in 1960, and now **"Livingstone's Missionary Correspondence 1841-1856"** (California, $7).

Together with George Seaver's excellent critical biography, published in 1957, these works help us to see Livingstone steadily and to see him whole. It becomes clear that his scientific interests have been overshadowed by the tributes to his missionary activity. The frontispiece of "Missionary Correspondence" shows him in 1850—seven years before he severed his connections with the London Missionary Society. His left hand holds a watch, his right a theodolite, fitting reminders of his valuable contributions to natural history and geographical knowledge.

By Livingstone's time the sovereign national state had become a law to itself and right a matter for the individual conscience. Livingstone defended Africans against Portuguese slave traders; Jean Jaurès defended French workers against capitalist exploitation. Both stood outside their age in their conviction that "above all nations is humanity." In eloquence and force of intellect Jaurès remains one of the most admirable figures of the Third French Republic. His idealism, his faith in man, his opposition to the evils of colonialism, and his dream of rallying the Socialists of all countries to prevent war have taken on a deeper significance in the half-century since his assassination.

Clemenceau once observed sardonically that all Jaurès's verbs were in the future tense. But Jaurès caught a clearer vision of Europe's future and the suicidal implications of twentieth-century warfare than the "realist" Clemenceau. "Capitalism has widened the field of battle," Jaurès wrote in 1898, "and the entire planet will turn red with the blood of countless men." His assassination, on 31 July 1914, left unanswered the critical question whether he would have continued to work for peace after the armies clashed a few days later.

In **"The Life of Jean Jaures"** (Wisconsin, $12) Harvey Goldberg, who teaches history at Ohio State University, has composed the most lucidly written and best-documented biography of the Frenchman now available in English. Here one may follow again the progress of the Dreyfus Affair and Jaurès's courageous intervention in it. Here, too, is the record of the fateful years from 1908 to 1914, the tragic drift towards Armageddon, and Juarès's patient, persistent, and futile efforts to halt it.

These five Europeans, from Joan to Jaurès, lived within a span of five centuries: Joan was born in 1412 and Jaurès died in 1914. How dramatically the spectrum of belief changed in that half-millennium, yet how durable its essential elements remained! Joan's visions sprang from the same source as Livingstone's missionary zeal. Bacon's faith in man as the interpreter of nature found an unanticipated and unpopular fulfilment in Darwin's "Descent of Man." Bacon's advocacy of improved instruments foreshadowed the Industrial Revolution, which produced the proletarian masses that Jaurès defended. Without the printing press and the fifteenth-century Revival of Learning, the intellectual Jaurès, and the millions of minds shaped by the same humanist matrix, would be inconceivable.

These five careers illustrate, almost too neatly, the thesis of the "two cultures" advanced by C. P. Snow. They invite an attempt to reinterpret the history of Western civilization in terms of the two cultures and their interactions, or failure to interact. We are learning that European ingenuity in matters mechanical is older than we thought: Lynn White, Jr., has recently thrown new light on the topic in "Medieval Technology and Social Change." Perhaps the gulf that has separated the philosopher from the artisan, the scribe from the peasant, still falsifies our picture of the past much more drastically than we yet appreciate. We need a history that can relate and interrelate both levels of achievement, and we do not yet have it.

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Slants on Society and the Arts

By GERALD SYKES, *author of "Children of Light" and "The Hidden Remnant"*

IT HAD never occurred to me to question the wisdom of subsidies for university presses until 1960, when I was asked to lecture in several German universities. Until then I had believed quite simply that the more learned publications the better. Scholarly works cannot be expected to hold their own in a vulgar marketplace that is particularly distressing when it cheapens the word to sell the book. Therefore, scholarly works should be helped by foundations and special funds.

In Germany I received a new perspective. I had lectured at a distinguished institution, before about 250 students and professors, on certain dark aspects of man as they are treated in modern fiction, and especially in William Faulkner's "Light in August." It is the custom of German students to register their approval by pounding on their desks with their knuckles, and I had received a good pounding. The head of the department of English and American literature took me out for a drink and enlightened me. He had done graduate work at Harvard and Oxford, and was well acquainted with the Anglo-Saxon world.

"Don't pay any attention to that applause," he told me in effect. "What you said was true. Most modern men feel quite as lost and nameless as Faulkner's hero did, and sometimes they get treated as badly, but this audience will never really believe it. Even now, after the war. You see, they are all, or nearly all, already in the academic world or about to enter it soon. What will happen to them? Their lives will be free from the nastiness of the outside world. They will receive state-subsidized opera, state-subsidized theatre, and *if they write a book, state-subsidized publication.*" His picture of the German institutions of higher learning made it seem as if the secessionist errors of the Weimar Republic were being repeated in Adenauer's time; German intellectuals were once again cloistered away from harsh reality and, if their present prosperity were lost, they might prove as ineffectual as they did during the rise of Hitler.

I am still in favor of subsidies for university presses, but I must confess that now I read their productions somewhat differently, even when they appear in my own country. When I was sent the present heavy shelfful of instruction, I could not help asking myself: "Does it contain at least a minimal amount of involvement in the present-day world?" Scholarship should not be expected to serve our more quotidian needs; it has its own kind of poetic license; on the other hand, like poetry, it is not interesting unless it reveals a sensibility that is reasonably aware of the major trends in modern history.

No one could accuse Ronald Seidenberg's **"Anatomy of the Future"** (North Carolina, $3.50) of not being involved in the present. Like his "Post-Historic Man," it deals not only with urgent contemporary problems but attempts to go on to those yet to come. As its title indicates, it speaks with some confidence of its knowledge of the future. Mr. Seidenberg has read excellent authors, whom he briefs with intelligence to develop his major thesis: man is not capable of that rational thought which alone would save him as an individual, and therefore there is every likelihood that he will sacrifice his individual distinction to achieve group-survival on a rather insectlike level. The distant future will resemble the distant past; our remote descendants will be as tightly group-controlled organization men as our remote ancestors of the Stone Age seem to have been. The age of individual glory is over.

Is this to be read as prophecy or confession? I am inclined to read it as the latter, and to find in his "discoveries" the fragments of an incomplete self-analysis:

> In deliberately withdrawing from the intuitive, emotional, instinctual perceptions and evaluations of life, we have lost—despite the beneficent effects upon other aspects of life—something of the rich tonality, something of the colorful drama and profuse fantasy of the past. Unarguable as our scientific and technological advances may be, it would seem that, having scaled an almost insuperable height, we have come upon a flat and arid plateau whose farthest reaches reveal nothing but a landscape of singularly monotonous vistas. If modern man appears bored in the

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midst of his triumphant conquests, like a child surfeited with toys, he is merely acknowledging the aridity and bankruptcy of a world fashioned in the image, not of man, but of the machine. . . . As the totality of knowledge increases, individual ignorance expands, *pari passu*, until at length the merest domestic trifles—the fabricating of a buttonhole or the slicing of a packaged loaf of bread—leaves him wondering or confounded.

There are so many passages like this that Mr. Seidenberg seems to me the victim of some personal depression. I cannot read him as a prophet entitled to predict what men may do when they become aware of the psychological price of science and technology.

Nonetheless, his anxiety seems to me preferable to C. E. Ayres's remarkably untroubled optimism. Dr. Ayres is that rarity, an economist who writes with charm, but his **"Toward a Reasonable Society"** (Texas, $4.75) champions so uncritically "the values of industrial civilization" that one can predict his hopeful answer to almost every problem. Are we in danger of atomic war? Don't worry; an asteroid nearly hit our planet a few years ago, and collision with it would have been much more harmful than any man-made explosion. Is there danger in overproduction of goods, not to mention the hucksterish methods employed to sell them? With an equal serenity he says: "Our affluence rests not on poverty but on the participation of the whole community in the benefits of industrial civilization." Is the "beat generation" a reflection of youthful bewilderment and despair, as it is commonly thought to be? No, it merely means "cultural vitality." Moreover, we are steadily moving toward more freedom, equality, abundance, security, and ever-higher standards of excellence—with a certainty that would delight any Chamber of Commerce—because industry offers us a "far better life." Such words must also be read as confession, not prophecy —confession of a will not to be concerned about anything.

Just such a will to be unconcerned, according to Charles L. Sanford, is part of "The American Edenic dream" and a permanent obstacle to maturity. Paradoxically, **"The Quest for Paradise"** (Illinois, $5) exists not only among optimistic economists but among despairing "beats," who use their loudly proclaimed defeat as an internal maneuver to avoid a genuine and productive vision of tragedy. "Without a tragic sense of limitations, Americans have tended to dwell at opposite poles of buoyant optimism and stark despair, naïve faith and utter cynicism, arrogant pride and complete self-doubt." Sanford's worth-while book proceeds from a deeper level of imagination and sensibility than either Seidenberg's or Ayres's; it also suggests what has made the former so compulsively hopeless and the latter so compulsively hopeful. It continues a growing anti-romantic study of "the failure of the American dream."

There are interesting items among the fifteen papers assembled in **"Reason and the Imagination"** (Columbia, $6.50) as a tribute to the scholar Marjorie Hope Nicholson, who has so long been a major force on the campus at Columbia. The papers, edited by J. A. Mazzeo, deal with the history of ideas during the rationalistic seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in England, and range from the editor's essay on "Cromwell as Davidic King" to Arthur O. Lovejoy's "Milton's Dialogue on Astronomy." A brief review addressed to the general reader cannot hope to deal with these essays in detail.

George Kubler's **"The Shape of Time"** (Yale, $3.75), subtitled "Remarks on the History of Things," changes the focus from the history of literature to the history of art, and especially of artifacts. In a museumlike hush an art historian, his head full of centuries of man's best manual efforts, tries to bring order out of them with a few dry "remarks": "The recent advent of Western action painting has prompted the revaluation of a similar tradition in Chinese painting since the ninth century." "Hokusai resembles Uccello as an obsessive painter of a type to which Piero di Cosimo, Rembrandt, and Van Gogh also belong as lonely and withdrawn men to whom painting was a complete life." "Style is like a rainbow. It is a phenomenon of perception governed by the coincidence of certain physical conditions. We can see it only briefly while we pause between the sun and the rain, and it vanishes when we go to the place where we thought we saw it."

Such estheticism is regarded by another member of the Yale faculty, Robert E. Lane, a political scientist, as an obstacle to clear thinking about political and social problems. In **"The Liberties of Wit"** (Yale, $3.75) Lane addresses himself chiefly, however, to *literary* criticism, particularly as developed by Cleanth Brooks, Kenneth Burke, I. A. Richards, and others, in his plea for greater breadth than those friendly to the arts are wont to show. We need specialists, he says, but there is much evidence that they are too hostile to whoever seeks a much-needed integration of different disciplines. "In short," he seems to be saying, "men of letters, come back; we need you."

If any conclusions may be drawn from these seven volumes on seven

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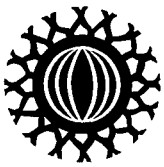

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subjects, our own academy would seem to be not quite so far away from everyday reality as the Germans are said to be. But our "involvement" is by no means impressive. A prevailing dullness of style suggests that these teachers suffer from having to face only undeveloped minds in the classroom—and in the faculty meeting. Most of their major ideas are certainly traceable to original thinkers who rarely got as much help from foundations. Since the academic profession gets an overwhelming preponderance of foundation grants, perhaps a review of those grants is in order.

Panorama of Reason

By MAXINE GREENE, *philosophy teacher at New York University's School of Education.*

THE HISTORY of ideas can be read as the history of man's conceptions of himself as a rational and ethical being in the throes of open-ended change. Philosophy and literature then become related instrumentalities, the symbolic modes of human imaging. The books to be noted here are located at various points on an ideational spectrum that extends from "pure," precise analysis at one end to non-discursive expressions of feeling at the other; but they tend for the most part to cluster near the "indirect" or literary end.

Chronologically first (and nearest the precise pole) is the subject matter of George Boas's **"Rationalism in Greek Philosophy"** (Johns Hopkins, $7.50). Dr. Boas is, as usual, magnificently at ease as he handles the rise and fall of the method of thought that allowed men, from the days of the pre-Socratics, to make fixed distinctions between appearance and reality, sensation and reason, the evidence of experience and the existence of Cosmic Law. He has read all the surviving materials in the original and, confining himself to what he calls a particular "sheaf of problems," responds in his own way to a movement that began with Anaximenes, reached a climax with Plato and Aristotle, and capitulated only when the Church substituted the Christian virtues for rationally conceived Law, Truth, and Ideal.

The drama of Professor Boas's presentation is heightened when his book is compared with the more stilted work of Lionel Pearson. **"Popular Ethics in Ancient Greece"** (Stanford, $5.50) is an attempt to deduce certain conclusions about existing conceptions of right behavior from a range of works in philosophy and literature. Professor Pearson's thesis is relatively simple and tends to bypass the problems involved in relating literary statements to "life." Books I and II of Plato's "Republic," he suggests, sum up ethical ideas current in Plato's youth, ideas centering about justice and the duty of men. Having traced the background in Homer, Solon, and the lyric poets, he proceeds to discover the emergence of those ideas in the great tragedies, which linked "justice" to notions of revenge, friendship, expediency, and the like. He concludes that fifteenth-century Greeks accepted "justice" as a guide to behavior before the philosophers conceived it (in the way Dr. Boas describes) as a universal ideal.

Robert Hoopes takes up the story of reason with considerably more precision in **"Right Reason in the English Renaissance"** (Harvard, $5.75). His subject differs from Boas's in being focussed on the rationalism in Christian humanism, which fused reason and faith in a concept linking the works of man to the grace of God. Professor Hoopes fills in the background with care and shows the significance of the Socratic "Knowledge is Virtue" in medieval and Stoical thought. For him there was no "capitulation" of rationalism. Rather, the "right reason" of the Renaissance made possible a union of the moral and the intellectual by stressing the necessity of an inclination of the will towards virtue as a prerequisite for rational knowledge. Dr. Hoopes works meticulously with the writings of Luther, Montaigne, and, finally, John Milton, who is presented as the last and greatest voice of rational and ethical Christianity.

He succeeds in producing a book showing considerable creative scholarship, for all his sometimes unnecessary reliance on secondary sources; and his texture is rich enough to sustain even the impatient reader.

Frank E. Manuel's **"The Prophets of Paris"** (Harvard, $7.50) is equally rich and, perhaps, even more exciting. This attractive volume treats the Utopian heirs of the Age of Reason as heroes, as artists—and as Parisians. They are

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Turbot, Condorcet, Saint-Simon, Fourier, and Comte, all visionaries, system-builders, "crisis philosophers," whose various works suggested significant alternatives to nineteenth-century Russia and New England, and whose grandiose, peaceful dreams offer much to conjure with today. Whether he is describing the secular meliorism of Condorcet, Saint-Simon's concern with the final resolution of class conflicts, or Comte's more familiar "science of humanity," Professor Manuel maintains a tension and an equilibrium between his historical conscience, his human interest, and his sense of drama.

Martin Heidegger, one of the authentic "crisis philosophers" of the modern age, would warn us not to shape visions of Ideas and Things existing beyond our experience. Written in 1929, his "**Kant and the Problem of Metaphysics,**" translated by James S. Churchill (Indiana, $7.50) is a dialogue between two philosophers, the younger one refusing to accept his imaginary partner, Kant, as what he is traditionally claimed to be: an anti-metaphysician, concerned with a theory of experience or knowledge. Rather, says Heidegger, Kant was laying down a "foundation of metaphysics," projecting "the intrinsic possibility of ontology." His study of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason" leads him to conclude that Kant was imprisoned by precisely the concept traced by Professor Boas and, because of that, he perversely negated the role of imagination in synthesis and, even more seriously, the role of time. The book ends with an affirmation of Heidegger's own conception of existence and temporality, and with an effort to integrate the existential conceptions of Being and imagination with Kant's transcendental schematism. This is the first time the book has appeared in English; and it would seem to be a find for anyone absorbed in Kantian syntheses and for anybody interested in Heidegger's seminal ideas about the self, existence—and Being as well.

Detail from Greek vase, from "Pertaining to Man," by Doris Rosenthal.

Susanne Langer, as modern as Heidegger and more directly related to Kant (through Cassirer, at least), moves near to the further pole of the spectrum in her "**Philosophical Sketches**" (Johns Hopkins, $5), an intimation of an emergent philosophy of mind. As all her readers know, Dr. Langer has long been concerned with feeling and form, as well as with logic and problems of language. Here, in the course of shaping a hypotheses about mind as a "natural fact," she builds on "the concept of feeling as a characteristic of the most complex and energized vital processes." She will apparently go much further in her exploration of neural processes and in her effort to relate her own investigation of language and symbolization to the problem of why men experience their minds as separate entities, to the question of whether abstraction (the perception of forms) is intuitive, and to the shaping of "big ideas, abstract, powerful, novel—in short, modern. . . ." Regarding existentialism as philosophic retreat, Susanne Langer is as opposed to the ancient rationalisms as is Heidegger. But she is, in the present context, the latest representative of a rather grand company dedicated to penetrating the mystery of man.

Finally, there is the mystery of George Santayana, on whose location few people can decide. "**The Essential Wisdom of George Santayana**" (Columbia, $4.50) is written speculatively by Thomas N. Munson, S. J., whose quest began with a correspondence carried on before Santayana died. Father Munson, working like a "hermetic" thinker of ancient times, tries to penetrate a "secret philosophy." The difficulty lies in Santayana's rather anarchical view of the philosopher ("like any animal") creating a perspective in harmony with his own rhythms—"a personal work of art." Naturalist, poetic critic, he wrote —and almost disowned—"The Life of Reason" and, according to Father Munson, decided to see life dually—to know it rationally (or scientifically) and spiritually (perhaps poetically), and to be himself, never dogmatic, never absolutely sure. It is challenging to read a sensitive Jesuit on the matter of Santayana's "animal faith," challenging to look back upon the white towers of rationalism, right reason, and rational prophecy from a natural realm of essences, in animal detachment and through the glass of traditional symbolism. Santayana, at least, reminds us of the values involved in alternating glasses and perspectives.

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Democratic Process

Continued from page 32

do pretty much agree, however, that the fear of monopoly has become old-fashioned and unrealistic, that the present-day corporation, although it tends toward oligopoly, allows for substantial competition. J. K. Galbraith, for example, has adduced his well-known theory of countervailing power, and A. D. H. Kaplan has found a high degree of mobility in the ranks of large firms. In 1948 only thirty-six companies that had been among the largest 100 in 1909 remained in that category, which leads Kaplan to believe that a firm must be highly competitive and progressive to retain its place in industry. As for Baldwin, he concludes that the business structure is ever changing and that a continuing critical examination of the bases of economic analysis is therefore necessary if economics is to contribute meaningfully to public policy.

For a description of government at the local level, one can turn to Robert A. Dahl's **"Who Governs?"** (Yale, $7.50), a study of democracy and power in New Haven, Connecticut. Given a political system where nearly every adult may vote but where knowledge, wealth, social position, access to officials, and other resources are unequally distributed, who actually governs? Dahl finds that New Haven in its history has provided different answers to this question. In its early days the city was ruled by a patriarchical oligarchy, which later yielded to leaders skilled in mobilizing sheer numbers of voters. The advent of the secret ballot, the increase of the suffrage, population growth, the mobilization of voters by the political parties, and ideology all played their part in the transformation.

Dahl's book will surely take its place with such classic studies as the Lynds' "Middletown," Warner's "Yankee City," and Hunter's "Regional City." Dahl, however, has given us more than a community study. His book is a rigorous analysis of the political process in a pluralist democracy, of the highly fragmented patterns of influence and relationships among leaders and constituents who figure in public decisions.

HISTORY is full of tragic incidents demonstrating that the answer to the question "Who governs?" may be "No one." The most devastating example of that barren response in the American experience is represented by the Civil War. In **"Politics and the Crisis of 1860"** (Illinois, $3), Norman Graebner and several other distinguished Civil War scholars provide a searching and encompassing inquiry into the multiple factors that contributed to the dissolution of the Union.

For a discussion of the inadequacies of government in today's setting, one can turn to Peter Drucker's comments in **"Power and Democracy in America,"** edited by William V. D'Antonio and Howard J. Ehrlich (Notre Dame, $4.50). In this volume, which contains fruitful debate between Delbert C. Miller and Robert A. Dahl over their differing analyses of the community political structure, Drucker expresses wise concern that government is abandoning too much power to private interest groups, particularly to big labor and big capital. He well reminds us that although we may have governors, we may not have government.

Your Literary I. Q.

Conducted by John T. Winterich

AUTHORS IN THEIR OWN BOOKS

The letters below are, in each instance, the scrambled surnames of the authors of books whose titles Threba Johnson of New Canaan, Connecticut, asks you to complete by filling in the blank spaces (the titles are *not* scrambled). Divisions between words are ignored. (Example: L _ _ _ T H _ _ _ I _ _ O N is "Lost Horizon" (Hilton). Answers are on page 53.

1. D O W _ _ H _ R E O _ _ _ I S _ _
2. _ _ E _ O _ _ T _ I L _ _ _ _ _
3. _ _ _ _ _ S _ _ N T _ I _ _ _ _ E _ _ _ _ _
4. _ _ A T _ _ _ _ E _ _ _ _ _ H _ _ R C _ _ _ _ _ _ _
5. L _ _ _ W I _ D _ _ _ _ _ E _ _ _ _
6. _ _ _ _ _ _ Y _ _ _ _ F _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _
7. _ L _ C _ _ A _ _ _ _ _ _ R _ _ _ _ _ O _ _ _ R L _ _ _
8. _ _ E _ _ O _ _ _ N _ T _ _ _ _ S _ _ _ _
9. _ _ _ _ A _ _ _ M _ _ N _ _ _ N
10. _ _ E _ A N _ _ _ _ _ _ _ G _ L _ _ _ _ R _

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Economics

Continued from page 38

tion. The interactions between canal projects and the money market are analyzed. And, finally, the study shows why it was that some canals contributed to economic development while others did not yield benefits sufficient to justify their cost. Among the broader conclusions are that "there is need of going beyond the facts of geography and economics to search for other determinants of the characters of the groups concerned," and that the contributions to development were achieved "by using the resources of government to provide the improvements which private enterprise could not yet supply. —GEORGE SOULE.

EMBARRASSED BANKS: Nathan Miller, in **"The Enterprise of a Free People"** (Cornell, $6), analyzes the development of New York State during the canal era. He describes in more detail than does Carter Goodrich in "Canals and American Economic Development" the politics of the time and the operations of banks and other investment sources. He discusses the use of the Erie Canal Fund and its effects on the banking system and on the panics of 1834 and 1837, and its aid to New York City after the great fire in 1835. The Commissioners of the Fund acted as sources of relief for embarrassed banks and allocated scarce resources of capital according to the greatest need—and so favored New York and other cities rather than the rural population. The close relationship of state finance to the flow of foreign capital—mainly British—is made clear. —G.S.

ROMANTIC IMPERIALISM: William J. Barber's **"The Economy of Central Africa"** (Stanford, $6.50) presents a "case study of economic development in a dualistic society," a situation so different from that of the United States that it scarcely seems to belong in the same universe.

The countries of which he writes—Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland—fell under British rule during the period of romantic imperialism. Such economic development as has taken place is due to the introduction by the European settlers of the use of money and of an exploitative economy, in which the native inhabitants have scant opportunity to participate. The colored peoples have furnished but little labor to the European community, and have largely retained their tribal customs and economy. Here, the problem of development seems to be closely linked to the acquainting of primitive tribes with a money economy.—G.S.

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U.S. History

Continued from page 25

and who was aided by his committee of outstanding historians and scholars, including such noted figures as Samuel Flagg Bemis, Samuel Eliot Morison, and Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., has outlined the following sequence of volumes for publication during the next fifteen years.

Next spring will appear the first two volumes of the Adams family correspondence, containing hitherto unpublished and revealing material about the coming of the American Revolution, the first years of the war itself, and the great debate over the Declaration of Independence. Six months later will come the Diary of Charles Francis Adams, also containing unpublished and relatively unexplored material. Charles Francis, a Civil War diplomat at the Court of St. James, played what historians consider a critical role in keeping England from going to the aid of the Confederacy. The family correspondence will be edited with the help of Wendell Garrett, while Charles Francis's diaries will be edited by David Donald and his wife under Butterfield's direction.

New grants from the William Nelson Cromwell Foundation to the Harvard Law School will finance the publication of important documents relating to John Adams's legal career. Here, for the first time, the complete story of the Boston Massacre will be made available. Two young legal historians in the Harvard Law School, Lawrence K. Wroth and Hiller Zobel, working under Professor Mark DeWolfe Howe, expect to have these documents in print before Christmas of 1964.

Other volumes will include the complete diaries of John Quincy Adams, never printed in their entirety, and family correspondence spanning the period from the Revolution to the twentieth century.

Again like the Jefferson Papers, the Adams Papers have gotten off to an impressive start. Jefferson had the benefit of President Harry Truman and Secretary of State George Marshall to launch that project. The Adamses were given a book-and-author luncheon last year by the Washington *Post*, at which President John F. Kennedy gave his blessing to the venture. The Adams project, too, won a Carey-Thomas Award for 1961, and is doing very well commercially, considering the limited market of people willing and able to buy a four-volume set for $30.

Overshadowed by the gigantic Adams project, Columbia began publishing last year the Alexander Hamilton Papers, with initial grants of $200,000 from the Rockefeller Foundation and Time, Inc. Columbia, beginning in 1955, has set itself no time limit for its projected twenty volumes containing 17,000 letters, but the best estimate is five years.

Harold Syrett, a Columbia professor of history, is executive editor, and has the assistance of a national advisory group interested in Hamilton studies. This group will provide research and editorial help for the scholars working on the project. The Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission has been engaged in a nationwide search for material, and publication is under the further sponsorship of a committee set up by the Eighty-third Congress, under the unlikely chairmanship of Senator Karl E. Mundt. Whether Hamilton would approve of this decentralization has not been questioned.

In March of this year Chicago began publishing, as a joint project with the University of Virginia, twenty volumes of the James Madison Papers, the first two of which have just appeared, covering Madison's life up to his thirtieth year. A review of them will appear in an early issue of *SR*. This project was started in 1956 with money from the Ford Foundation, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is the only one of the projects to enjoy the services of two editors, William T. Hutchinson of Chicago and William R. E. Rachel of Virginia.

Most imminent of the new ventures appears to be the Woodrow Wilson Papers, which brings the cycle back to Princeton. The Ford Foundation has granted $175,000 to start this series, and the Woodrow Wilson Foundation estimates that it may take twenty years to publish the forty volumes presently contemplated. Dr. Arthur S. Link, probably the best-known authority on the subject and author of a five-volume Wilson biography, is editor-in-chief. He has his job cut out for him. Wilson was a truly prolific writer, a veritable one-man Adams family, whose known papers even now would fill about a hundred volumes. The Library of Congress alone has 1,200 boxes of material, the largest cache; while the Princeton library, quite naturally, has the second largest collection of its ex-president's documents.

Where all this collecting and publishing will lead is known with some certainty and more hope. For it is the intention of the National Historical Commission to see to it that the papers of all the Presidents are published, along with those of other Americans distinguished in the nation's political life. Presumably none of us will witness this end, and indeed it cannot end, because successive Presidents will always be a jump ahead of the compilers.

Personal History

Continued from page 29

of a night's work for a dedicated liberal; his Suffolk Resolves, adopted by the Continental Congress, pledged the colonies to a defensive war; and at the age of thirty-four he fell in the Battle of Breed's Hill. This is no spiced-up biography; it is factual and meaty and better for that circumstance: not hot rum, but a will to act and die for hard ideas is the nutrient of liberty.

And in so far as the last biography of Major General John Sullivan appeared in 1868, there is a large place also for Charles P. Whittemore's **"A General of the Revolution: John Sullivan of New Hampshire"** (Columbia, $6). Sullivan attended the Continental Congress that adopted Warren's Suffolk Resolves; he was a patriot who never wavered, and as the seventh brigadier named to Washington's army, he fought at Boston, in Canada, at Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, wintered at Valley Forge and held independent command in Rhode Island before ill health and his quarrels with Congress led to his resignation in November of 1779. Again, there is more of meatiness than emotion in these pages; yet Mr. Whittemore gives Sullivan proud dimension nonetheless; a vain and humorless fellow really, a braggart and a carper to hide his own sense of insecurity, yet a politician of great skill and a nationalist who left his mark on his country.

FRASER YOUNG'S LITERARY CRYPT NO. 986

A cryptogram is writing in cipher. Every letter is part of a code that remains constant throughout the puzzle. Answer No. 986 will be found in the next issue.

FUER OM KISTC ESCFEC?

OR OM MIKTRUOSW RUER

KTATPC ZEMMTM RUAIBWU

IBA UESNM IS ORM FEC RI

FEMUOSWRIS.

KAM. E. KIAWES.

Answer to Literary Crypt No. 985

If a man keeps his trap shut, the world will beat a path to his door.
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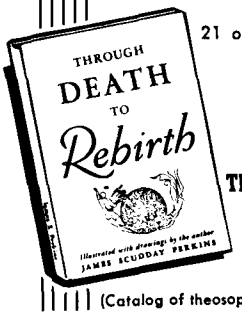

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The East

Continued from page 37

last dynasty in 1911. Nevertheless, their activities gave the revolutionary approach of Sun Yat-sen and Huang Hsing one of its characteristics. Both sought to utilize the rebellious mass movements engineered by secret societies to further their revolutionary goals. Neither seems to have tried to create a mass movement oriented directly toward the revolutionary movement itself. As a result, it is doubtful that any truly revolutionary mass movement developed under their aegis. In the early Twenties, after Huang Hsing's death, Sun Yat-sen began to abandon this approach under the guidance of Communist advisers.

Be that as it may, Mr. Yang applies refreshing sociological techniques and insights to his analysis of religion in Chinese society, including Communist society. It is a book that differs from many others in its findings, but it does so with convincing authority.

Meanwhile, contemporary Communist China looms large as a problem in understanding. Cho-Ming Li in his **"The Statistical System in Communist China"** (California, $4) demonstrates how with ingenuity one can peer into a tightly closed society.

You don't have to be interested in statistics to find this book readable and enlightening. It describes the impressive progress Red China made in developing a national statistic system of promise up to 1958, when the State Bureau was temporarily crippled by the political demands of the Party. After 1958 the setbacks were redressed. Yet politics remained in command, and the Bureau was discouraged from reporting failures. Thus, Professor Li finds, statistics are not being much used as a technical tool for planning. Increasingly, they serve as a political weapon, for struggles within the Party at home and in propaganda abroad. Cutting through published statistical obfuscation, Professor Li concludes, ". . . will doubtless be a subject challenging to our imagination and ingenuity for a long time."

LITERARY I.Q. ANSWERS

1. "Down There on a Visit" (Isherwood). 2. "The Cocktail Party" (Eliot). 3. "Four Saints in Three Acts" (Stein). 4. "Death Comes for the Archbishop" (Cather). 5. "Lady Windermere's Fan" (Wilde). 6. "The Lady's Not for Burning" (Fry). 7. "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" (Carroll). 8. "The Agony and the Ecstasy" (Stone). 9. "The Magic Mountain" (Mann). 10. "The Man with the Golden Arm" (Algren).

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Chess Corner—No. 72

EVERY so often there is a hue and cry for a substantial change in the play of chess, which has retained its present form for nearly three centuries.

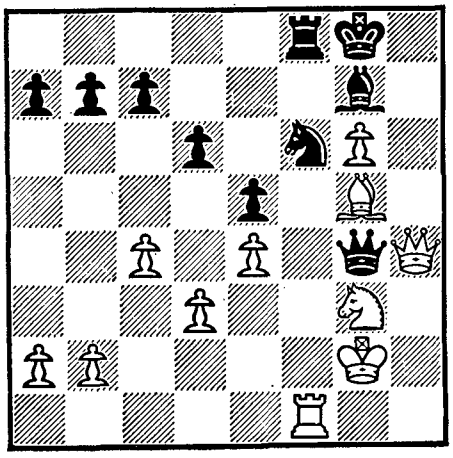
Many of these cries for change are born of frustration. To lose persistently often engenders some sort of resentment. Yet, even the mighty Capablanca championed a change. "Chess has become stereotyped," he complained, "everything has been analyzed, the openings have lost their savor."

These feelings undoubtedly stemmed from a different source. However, along came Alekhine, whose daring, explosive play jolted the chess world and convinced Capablanca, too, that the cold-blooded, refined style could be defeated by the fire of originality.

Today chess has taken even a stranger turn; it is almost bizarre. As an example, the following typical, present-day opening shows a player like Yanowsky, the Canadian champion, playing in a dazed manner against the Czechoslovak Filip.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

	Filip White		Yanowsky Black	
1	P-QB4	N-KB3	14 N-Q5	P-B3
2	N-QB3	P-KN3	15 P-KR4	R-B2
3	P-KN3	B-N2	16 P-KN4	N-K2
4	B-N2	0-0	17 NxNch	RxN
5	P-K4	P-Q3	18 N-N3	R-B2
6	KN-K2	P-K4	19 P-N5	Q-Q1
7	0-0	B-K3	20 BPxP	RPxP
8	P-Q3	Q-B1	21 P-R5	BPxP
9	P-B4	N-B3	22 RxR	KxR
10	N-Q5	B-N5	23 PxPch	K-N1
11	N/5-B3	B-R6	24 Q-R1	N-B3
12	P-KB5	BxB	25 BxP	Q-Q2
13	KxB	N-K1	26 R-KB1	R-KB1
		27 Q-R4	Q-N5	



28	RxN!	QxQ	31	B-Q8	P-B3
29	RxRch	BxR	32	N-B5ch	KxP
30	BxQ	K-N2	33	B-B7	Resigns

—AL HOROWITZ.

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(Continued on page 56)

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(Contisued from page 55)

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KANDAHAR LODGE, MANCHESTER, VERMONT. Delightful vacationland in a secluded setting of rare, natural beauty. 2,150' high in the Green Mountain National Forest. Restful, informal, sports. Heated swimming pool. Private pond, sandy beach. Excellent food, accommodations and genuine hospitality. Brochure. Sue & Alex Zoesch invite you.

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VACATIONS

YOUR KIND OF PLACE? They say we are unique for Tanglewood area. Maine-like rustic Lodge, cottages, private cabins. Deep woods, glorious lake, 50 literate people, house party atmosphere, outdoor Hi-Fi, square dancing, unorganized sports, more. Not really a resort, but a "way of life" kind of thing. Probably your cup of tea. Straightforward folder. Chanterwood, "Berkshire Hideaway," Lee, Massachusetts.

THE MANOR in Asheville, North Carolina, welcomes creative people. Pleasing rates, beautiful surroundings.

PEMAQUID SEMINAR, 6th year: Stimulating and informal vacations for thinking people. Writing, lectures, discussions. For 1962 pamphlet write: Box 386, Damariscotta, Maine.

ROAD'S END, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton County, N.Y. Secluded and beautiful, directly on lake. Nature lover's paradise. Open until late autumn. Reasonable. Modern conveniences. Write for booklet.

COLONIAL CHARM midst wooded Litchfield Hills. Trout stream. Casual, intimate; luscious food. Swimming pool—horses, golf, lake nearby. Country auctions, summer theatre. Lewis & Mary Fisher, Bantam, Connecticut.

WINDY HILL, R.D. Box 160. Walden, New York. Informal, friendly. Music, books, sports, natural lake. Telephone Newburgh: 562-1232.

WATERVILLE INN—For nearly a century a resort unchanged in its essential character. In the White Mountain National Forest. Comfortable Inn, golf course, swimming, tennis and miles of pleasant hiking trails along streams and cascades. Folder. Advance reservations requested. Waterville Valley, Campton P.O., New Hampshire.

MOOSEHEAD LAKE. One of New England's famous resort hotels, cottages. AAA. Golf course, fishing, water skiing. Excellent Maine food. Cocktail lounge. No hay fever. Informal. Moderate rates, June to mid-September. Squaw Mountain Inn, Greenville Junction 8, Maine.

PICTURE-BOOK VILLAGE off beaten path. Relaxing historic Inn. Small-town events. Pool, 5 acres grounds, brook. Folder. The Tavern, Grafton, Vermont.

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SUMMER on nearby farms and hotels for families. Call LOrraine 8-0700 NYC.

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LITERATE VACATION FUN—in Unique Sarasota. 17th and 18th Century Comedy Festival, July 13th through August 30th in enchanting Asolo Theatre on grounds Ringling Museum of Art. Congreve, Moliere, Paisiello, Pergolesi, and Commedia dell'Arte. 3rd Season! Plus fabulous beaches, fishing, golf. Relaxed atmosphere, intellectual stimulation. Low summer rates. All in the Sarasota County Vacation Area: Sarasota, Venice, Englewood, and their beautiful Keys. Write Sarasota County Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 308R, Sarasota, Florida, for Festival schedule and information.

ANTIGUA . . . Loveliest of Isles—HAWKSBILL BEACH HOTEL, 4 jet-hours from New York. Cool, beautiful, on mile of superb beaches, motor boating, sailing, water skiing, tennis, French cuisine. Luxury at $26 double, Modified American Plan now through December 14th. See your travel agent or write Box 166, Pleasantville 2, New York. For immediate reservations call collect 914 ROgers 9-7900.

THE IMPROBABLE INN for artists (and compatible personnel) 21-40 years. Lodging, studios, one-world cuisine. $50 weekly. Bay Street Studio, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Brochure!

WINHALL MOUNTAIN LODGE, an oasis of peace and beauty in the lofty Green Mountains. Charming Alpine chalet. Panoramic view. Delightful informal atmosphere. Superb continental cuisine. Swimming, sports. Brochure. Manchester, Vermont.

VACATIONS

SPEDNIC LAKE!! Fish and vacation at Libby's Camps, Vanceboro, Maine.

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PROOF. A week or two here will be living proof that your vacation plans can be expansive without being expensive. Chalfonte-Haddon Hall on the Boardwalk, Atlantic City, N.J. If you live within 400 miles of our hotel, call 609-344-5131 collect for reservations.

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LAKE GEORGE CAMP SITES. 35 all-new, modern, extra *large sites with 8' cedar tables, hinged grate* fireplace, service building with hot showers, porch, wading pool, 100' X 150' recreation building, automatic laundry and dryer. store. Reservations R.D. 2, Glens Falls, N.Y.

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KINAPIC LODGE, Lake Kezar, Lovell, Maine. American-Jewish Cuisine. Cottages, private bath. Golf, Tennis, Beach, Skiing. Couples, Families $88+ weekly. DEwey 9-5730 NYC.

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RIVERSIDE HOTEL, Ogunquit 2, Maine. Perfect seaside relaxation. Art Colony. Beach. Playhouse. Bountiful meals. Folder.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD—*Painters, writers, naturalists,* lovers of privacy—housekeeping cottages available. Write: "Horizon Murals," Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts.

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FREIGHTER TRAVEL. Ford's Freighter Travel Guidebook gives complete information on hundreds of lower cost trips you can take on passenger carrying freighters from U.S. and Canadian seaports to all parts of the world. New 19th edition shows where *they go, how long they take, what they cost,* gives addresses of Steamship Lines, everything needed for planning vacation travel. 108 pages fully illustrated, price $2.50 postpaid. (No C.O.D.s). Ford's Freighter Travel Guidebook, Dept. 19, 2031 Glendon Avenue, Los Angeles 25, California.

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ANTIGUA . . . Nelson's Old Naval Dockyard. THE ADMIRAL'S INN—small, friendly—Old world atmosphere in unspoiled setting—Temperate summer climate, spectacular scenery—Boating center of the Caribbean. Handsome 200-year-old brick building, modern comforts. Low summer rates. Cable or airmail Box 103, Antigua, W.I.

STAY IN THE HEART OF SMART NEW YORK . . . at the famous Beekman Tower Hotel. It's near everything—United Nations, midtown shops, just a short bus ride for the theatres. Rates are moderate, accommodations delightful. Enjoy cocktails in the Top o' the Tower Cocktail Lounge—26 stories high in the sky—and delicious food in the Turtle Bay Dining Room. Rates for single rooms with semi-private bath *from $7.50. Group rates available. If you're driving* to New York, write BEEKMAN TOWER HOTEL, 49th Street and First Avenue (3 Mitchell Place), New York 17, New York for the SR map showing how to avoid city traffic.

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KINGSLEY DOUBLE-CROSTIC NO. 1473

Reg. U.S. Patent Office

By Doris Nash Wortman

DEFINITIONS

A. Familiar name in 1916, by which we spoke of our enemy Doroteo Arango (2 wds.).

B. Describing the mechanical rabbit that precedes racing dogs around a track (with "hare").

C. A rate of custom duties which checks imports (2 wds.).

D. Obliterates.

E. In Hinduism, a holy sage, esp. one born of Brahma's mind.

F. List, catalog, inventory, timetable.

G. Feebly basic alkaloid, used in soft drinks and in medicine, etc.

H. In a place of precarious footing (3 wds.).

I. Genus of shining black wasps, whose larvae are parasitic in scarab beetles.

J. Site of a famous oath which virtually began the French Revolution (2 wds.).

K. Kindly character in "Hansel and Gretel" (2 wds.).

L. Followed by Word T, admonition to young people all prettied up for a party, equivalent to "If you behave as well as you look, you'll be all right" (3 wds.).

WORDS

135 164 197 130 55 17 89 148 83 190 20

128 6 136 74 53 46 153 182

111 155 40 10 18 58 31 45 166 126

88 69 117 39 97 200 121

15 123 44 95 52

167 218 36 66 50 127 204 72

157 219 180 63 170 96 21

140 4 196 119 110 86 7 38 90

92 176 19 35 56 12

118 102 129 184 212 76 28 168 59 146 64

22 143 203 175 113 199 87 103 3 156

25 1 160 107 193 198 169 208 181 11 85 211

DEFINITIONS

M. Persons hostile to (something; 2 wds.).

N. French word for what natives of our 50th state call "opu".

O. The people who, besides women, would tell secrets, acc'g to Lord Chesterfield (2 wds.).

P. Fungus disease of certain trees, first discovered in Holland (2 wds.).

Q. Finished (2 wds., colloq.).

R. Place reliance upon; have confidence in (3 wds.).

S. Inclined to hold fast.

T. See Word L (2 wds.).

U. Temporary obscuration.

V. The time for magic (2 wds.).

W. Harmless; unobjectionable.

X. Beautiful Point, SE coast of Kauai in our 50th state.

Y. Ward off attack or present danger.

WORDS

75 91 158 188 179 43 192 104 139

134 171 194 29 49 79 187 67 220 16

115 159 71 214 177 57 144 26

84 60 2 202 70 33 149 98 185

77 101 120 141 94 205 163 54

216 80 189 61 132 48 41 23 172 78

221 131 73 183 154 27 81 195 93

32 100 68 138 186 47 112 162 109 62 206 13

122 34 106 215 82 147 174

51 151 142 24 65 165 114 213 99 116 105 173

145 30 14 152 8 108 178 5 217 207 191

137 209 124 42 150 201

161 37 125 9 210 133

DIRECTIONS

To solve this puzzle you must guess twenty-odd WORDS, the definitions of which are given in the column headed DEFINITIONS. Alongside each definition, there is a row of dashes—one for each letter in the required word. When you have guessed a word, write it on the dashes, and also write each letter in the correspondingly numbered square of the puzzle diagram. . . When the squares are all filled in, you will find that you have completed a quotation from some published work. If read up and down, the letters in the diagram have no meaning. . . Black squares indicate ends of words; if there is no black square at the right side of the diagram, the word carries over to the next line . . . When all the WORDS are filled in, their initial letters spell the name of the author and the title of the piece from which the quotation has been taken. Of great help to the solver are this acrostic feature and the relative shapes of words in the diagram as they develop. Authority for spellings and definitions is Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition.

		1 L		2 P	3 K	4 H	5 W		6 B	7 H	8 W	9 Y		10 C	11 L		12 I					
	13 T	14 W	15 E	16 N		17 A	18 C		19 I	20 A	21 G	22 K	23 R	24 V	25 L	26 O	27 S					
28 J	29 N	30 W		31 C	32 T	33 P	34 U	35 I		36 F	37 Y		38 H	39 D	40 C	41 R	42 X					
43 M	44 E		45 C	46 B	47 T	48 R	49 N	50 F		51 V	52 E	53 B	54 Q		55 A	56 I	57 O					
	58 C	59 J	60 P	61 R		62 T	63 G		64 J	65 V	66 F		67 N	68 T	69 D	70 P	71 O					
72 F	73 S	74 B	75 M	76 J		77 Q	78 R		79 N	80 R	81 S	82 U	83 A	84 P		85 L	86 H					
87 K		88 D	89 A	90 H	91 M	92 I	93 S		94 Q	95 E	96 G	97 D	98 P		99 V	100 T	101 Q					
102 J		103 K	104 M	105 V	106 U	107 L	108 W	109 T		110 H	111 C		112 T	113 K	114 V	115 O						
116 V	117 D		118 J	119 H	120 Q	121 D	122 U		123 E	124 X	125 Y	126 C	127 F	128 B	129 J	130 A	131 S					
132 R		133 Y	134 N	135 A	136 B	137 X	138 T		139 M	140 H	141 Q		142 V	143 K	144 O	145 W	146 J					
	147 U	148 A	149 P	150 X	151 V	152 W	153 B	154 S	155 C	156 K	157 G	158 M		159 O	160 L		161 Y					
162 T	163 Q	164 A	165 V	166 C		167 F	168 J	169 L	170 G		171 N	172 R	173 V	174 U		175 K	176 I					
177 O	178 W	179 M	180 G	181 L	182 B	183 S	184 J	185 P		186 T	187 N	188 M	189 R		190 A	191 W	192 M					
193 L		194 N	195 S	196 H		197 A	198 L	199 K	200 D		201 X		202 P	203 K	204 F	205 Q	206 T					
207 W	208 L		209 X	210 Y	211 L	212 J	213 V	214 O	215 U	216 R	217 W	218 F	219 G	220 N	221 S							

Solution of last week's Double-Crostic will be found on page 9 of this issue.

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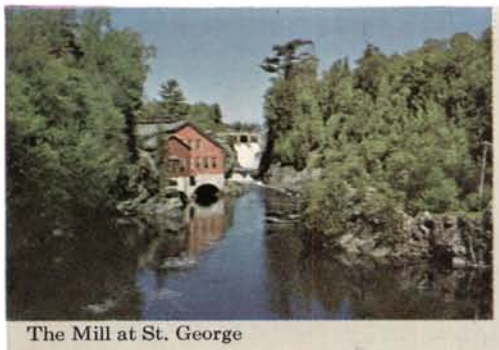

The Mill at St. George

Seen near Shediac

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Shippegan
Edmundston
Grand Falls
Miramichi Bay
Newcastle
11
Shediac
MONCTON
FREDERICTON
9
Sussex
2
14
FUNDY NATIONAL PARK
3
Lancaster
SAINT JOHN
St. Andrews
Bay of Fundy
MAINE

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